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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,393.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1908. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M.				
26th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10519		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9605
* 23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June,	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
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NERA	5,338	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	13th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	13th July 1908

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
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CAPRI	5,000	D. Pelone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	....	17th July 1908.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 27th Apr.	9 a. m.	P, D & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 23rd Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 24th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Apr., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit Mahomers, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4393	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5893	G. Bartole	29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	5095	S. Klunak	24th Apr, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	652	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow	..	....	Apr. 28	....	May 19
City of Benares	..	Apr. 19	....	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	....	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	..	July 30	....	Aug. 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1908
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1908	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb. 20

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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BRANCHES:

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Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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HANKOW.	PENANG,	ILOILO.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ... { 6-cylinder Napier car... ... £ 60 11 10½ / 4-cylinder British car ... ... £156 16 8 / 6-cylinder Foreign car ... ... £136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best *i.e.* over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
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F. H. SUTTON,
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42/43, Church Gate Street.

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ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "REICHENFELS," No. 7 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 22ND APRIL, 1908.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1906-1907, can be had from the Reporter General's Office, Customs House, or from the leading Book Sellers, Bombay.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 10,000 lbs. of unserviceable IRON TELEGRAPH WIRE, weighing 600 lbs. per mile lying at Cutch Mandvi. Apply to—

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THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1907, at the rate of Rupees (175) One Hundred and Seventy-five only per whole Share, and Rupees (87 1/2) Eighty-seven and a half per Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1908, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 12th instant.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
THE SHOLAPOOR S. & W. Co., LD.

Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
WANTED AT ONCE.

A FEW TEMPORARY ENGINEERS, capable of taking charge of a Public Works Division. Candidates must have had at least seven years' experience in the Roads and Buildings branch of the Public Works Department.

Applicants should state their age and qualifications and the minimum salary which they would accept. A brief history of their professional career together with attested copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should be submitted to—

W. BANKS GWYTHER, F.R.I.B.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Public Works Department.

SHILLONG—DATED THE 15TH APRIL 1908.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the twenty-second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1907, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 4th May, 1908, between 11-30 A.M., and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th April, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates,

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 21st April, 1908, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 80 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 20 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of income Tax for the half year ending 31st December 1907, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY the 4th May, 1908, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th April, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of rupees fifty per share, and a Bonus of rupees fifty per share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1907, declared at the 35th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on Tuesday, the 14th instant, will be paid to those shareholders whose names appeared on the register on the 9th instant, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, on production of certificates of shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
SECRETARY.

NO. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT,
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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET.—"OFFICES, in Wheeler's Buildings, Hornby Road. For Particulars apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., on the premises.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTRE BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT, with practical experience in Millinery Department. Apply at once, WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., Bombay.

WANTED.—AN EMPLOYMENT as a MANAGER, by a young Parsi gentleman, fully experienced in general business. Please apply to Box No. 874, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An ENGLISH GOVERNESS for the two daughters of the Sar Desai of Savantvadi. Must be a lady well educated and qualified to teach Drawing and Music. Apply to the POLITICAL AGENT, Savantvadi.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS,
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 1 Parcel No. 24 containing 519 Very Valuable Pearls, returned from Europe.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, by order of Mr. Ganeshlal Sobhagmul, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Hirabhai Ghelabhai—

1 parcel No. 24 containing 519 very valuable pearls returned from Europe, about 310 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the pearls taken delivery of within 2 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION Sale of Valuable Landed Property at 2nd Oomerkhady Row behind the Oomerkhady Post Office.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee Mr. Thakur Narsey Shamji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaikh Abdool Latif Bin Shaikh Hashumbhai, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in an indenture of mortgage, dated 26th September, 1899, the following landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Oomerkhady Row without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Shaikh Abdul Latif bin Shaikh Hashumbhai, registered in the books of the Fazindar formerly under No. 115 but now under No. 103, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3483 and Street No. 9, containing by admeasurement 160 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East, West and South by the said Oomerkhady Row and on or towards the North by the property of Dowoodbhai Hashumbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta, attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office, 29 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from R D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Bapoo Dhondiba and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Duncan Road, opposite the Bara Imam and next to firewood shop, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m.

Casks and tins sweet, cocoanut and castor oils, empty casks, large scale with weights, measures, pictures, mehta seat, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale, and the goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the shop of the old Police Court Building, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and Artistic design teak and blackwood French-polished new household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined flush and silk tapestry, marble-topped tables and teapoys, American pattern roll topped table, bookcase, revolving bookstand and office chairs, New designed bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirae, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, bedroom, sofas, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, Cabinets, corner whatnots, bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing, and washband tables, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., windproof table and hanging lamps, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, fancy table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of B. W. Thompson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 29 Packages Grey Dhooties, Book Muslins, White Nainsooks and Dyed Shirtings,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 22nd Inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Govt. Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Jasroopjee Sardarmal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidas Dwarkadas Barbhaya and H. O. Coates, partners of Messrs. L. B. Coates & Co.

Nos. 1233-38—6 Bales Grey Dhooties ex. S. S. "Castalia."
Nos. 1067-71—5 Cases Dyed Book Muslins ex. S. S "Sutton Hall."
Nos. 4107-10—4 Cases white Nainsook ex. S. S. "Wistow Hall."
Nos. 1-5—5 Bales glazed dyed Shirtings ex. S. S. "Circassia."
Nos. 7-10—4 Bales glazed dyed Shirtings ex. S. S "Aston Hall."
Nos. 11-15—5 Bales glazed dyed Shirtings S. S "Clan Mackinnon."

AUCTION SALE OF 827 BUNDLES ITALIAN VERMICELLI,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Haji Ali Akbar Ali Reza.

827 bundles, each 20 wooden boxes, each 3lbs. nett Italian Vermicelli.

Out of the above 827 bundles 425 bundles will be delivered at the port of Dubai, and 150 bundles at the port of Linga and the remaining 252 will be delivered in Bombay.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

On account of the concerned—
2 cases, each 9 dozen accordeons.
1 case electro-plated trays, square, oval, and octagonal; sizes 20" to 26."

On account of the concerned:—
5 sets rich table glassware.

A consignment of English Motor oils and Vulcanisers Gisley's, Hill's and Boathley's Poster inks, bright and peacock blue, orange, brown, chrome, yellow, bronze, blue colours, carriage varnishes, fire extinguishers, rolls of resin leather, motor speed and revolution indicators, cylinders, contract markers and accumulators, Carlisque soap, carriage varnish, etc.

Balance of the consignment of Japanese goods, consisting of Gatseen tea sets, tea pots, cups and saucers, porcelian tea sets, cloth, embroidered screens, glass bead and reed curtains, umbrella stand, flower pots on stands, vases, etc.

A consignment of strong iron cash, deed and document boxes, with secret drawers and double bottom size 12" to 20."

On account of the concerned—
7 bales white tissue papers.
2 bales pink paper.

SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1908, at 11-30 in the forenoon (S. T.).

Sale of stationery, at Abdul Rehman Street, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will, by order of the mortgagee Parekh Umedbhai Ramdas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Motilal Vandravand, who was trading under the firm, name and style of Ochhanlal Motilal, sell by Public Auction, the whole of the stock in-trade of stationery of the said Motilal Vandravand, on his premises, 268-270 above-mentioned day and time, consisting of—

A large lot of pencils, penholders, steel pens, erasers, notepapers, envelopes, copying books, account books, inkstands, and inks of different makers also.

11 cases envelopes, note papers, steel pens, tracing cloth, sealing wax, slates, &c.

Above goods will be in three lots.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods removed immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

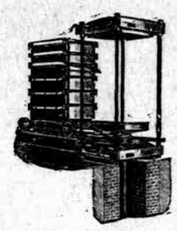
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES

THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB.

USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is imitated.
KESHRANJAN is original.
KESHRANJAN is first.
KESHRANJAN is foremost.

FOR THE HAIR

RE. 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.

OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12: Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3: Packing and postage As. 6.

OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching Puerperal fever if regularly taken after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, near the Marine Lines Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, large size drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc.

The property of Col. R. H. Forman, A.M.S., P.M.O., Bombay Brigade, and others.

The property of R. M. Branson, Esqr:

1 handsome strong light E B, Victoria on C. Spring by Kesterton, very little used.

The property of a gentleman:

1 grey Arab horse, 15 hands, in good condition, goes well in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BROKEN AND SEASONED HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway:—

About 80 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and Country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's studs consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view at the Tramway Stables, Foras Road, and they will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable, on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UMBRELLAS.

Suit No. 732 of 1908.

R. D. Sethna *vs.* Esmailjee Sullemanjee.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a very large quantity of different kinds of umbrellas, parasols, umbrella sticks, rods, holders, etc., also pieces of umbrella cloth and umbrella covers, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant and Pavai Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, old chinaware, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, and oil paintings, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washband tables, carpenter tools, fishing rod with tackle, valuable bokhara rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one handsome strong built victoria, suitable for a single horse, etc., etc., the property of C. A. R. Crommelin, Esq., General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very white round and bright pearls.

ON MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. D. P. Batha & Co. and on account and risk of the concerned.

Parcel No. 929 returned from Paris.

1 Bunch 7 strings 412 Pearls about 105 grows.

1	8	"	497	"	97	"
1	" 9	"	535	"	77	"
1	" 11	"	764	"	80	"

By order of the concerned and account and risk of concerned.

1 Bunch 5 strings 143 pearls about 130 chows.

1	" 5	"	155	"	82	"

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Stores at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a large lot of old and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron road points, gutters, gearings, columns, car wheels, rubbish iron, leather pieces, empty oil casks, horse collars, leather bridles, double and single reins, leather horse scrap, zinc pipes, iron chain and rods, iron gas pipes and wooden rafters, empty kerosine oil cases with tins, empty powder casks and oil drums, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Nooruddin & Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY the 29th, and THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), each day, very valuable jewellery consisting of necklaces, bangles, rings, &c., &c., set with diamond, pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c. The jewellery is of very large value and some of the stones and pearls are of extremely good quality.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Properties, at Lohar Chawl, Shaikh Memon Street, Old Nagpada Street.

Under the directions of Bai Jivanbai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the 12th day of May, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sulleman Cassam Piru Mahomed and Jaferali Cassam Piru Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1904, and made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and Bomanji Shapurji Chothia of the other part, the following property:—

Schedule A referred to in the above Mortgage.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, situate in Kitchen Garden or Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvi heretofore standing in the books of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in the name of Balaji Trimbakji, Assessed under No. 2, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Memon Peer Mahomed, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Trimbakji Withojee, on or towards the North by the Kitchen Garden Road, on or towards the south partly by the Lohar Chawl Road and partly by a bungalow now occupied by Radhabai, widow of Gopinath Pootlajee.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 26 8-29 and 9-29, with the messuages, tenements, bungalows standing thereon formerly Assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, but now under Nos. 120 and 121, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Peer Mahomed but now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Peeroo Mahomed and which said hereditaments and premises are in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar in the Island of Bombay and are bounded on the east and south by public passage, on the north-west by Mount Pleasant Second Road, and on the north by the property lately belonging to Naraan Dina Nath and now in the occupation of Charles Groom.

Schedule B referred to in the above Mortgage.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shops standing thereon, and assessed under No. 370, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 397, situate in Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement fourteen feet in breadth and eighty-seven and a half feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the said Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the house of Vinjeewandas Madhavdas, and on the south by the house of Zaala Harkha, all which said premises are now and have for some time past been in the occupation of Meghjee Gulum Hoosein the tenant and are more particularly delineated in the map or ground plan thereof annexed to a certain deed purporting to be added of conveyance of the said premises bearing date the thirtieth day of June. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made between one Memon Noor Mahomed Khoja Sumar Virjee of the one part and Khoja Peeroo Mahomed of the other part.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, Assessed under No. 12 situate in the southern side of old Nagpada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Rama Vithoba, on the north by the said Old Nagpada Cross Street, on the south by the sweeper's passage or gulley, belonging to the premises hereby intended to be conveyed and on the west by the property of Hassam Nathoo, and all which said premises have for some time past been in the occupation of Khoja Hassan Nathoo and are more particularly delineated in the map or plan thereat annexed to a certain deed purporting to be a deed of conveyance of the same premises bearing date the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and made between Khoja Dattoobhoy Ebrahim of the first part, and Khoja Hassan Nathoo of the second part and Khoja Peyroo Mahomed of the third part.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manohershaw B. Chothia, attorney for the said Bai Jeewanbai, widow and executrix of the last will and testment of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, at his office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Under the directions of Bai Jivanbai, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the 13th day of May, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Waman Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortage, dated 30th day of June, 1904, and made between the abovenamed mortgagor of the one part, and Bomanji Shapurji Chothia of the other part, the following property:—

Firstly.—All the right, title, interest and half share of the said. Anandrao Narayen, in all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa, situate at Auther Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the land belonging to the said Anandrao Narayen, and others, leased to Hajee Dada Hajee Rahimtoola, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the said Anandrao Narayen and others, and leased to Hajee Cassam Hajee Noor Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Circle.

Secondly.—All the right, title, interest and half share of the said Anandrao Narayen, in all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five square yards, be the same, little more or less, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the land belonging to the said Anandrao Narayen and others, and leased to Mamon Hajee Kassam Hajee Noor Mahomed, on or towards the west by the Haines Road, on or towards the north by the land belonging to Municipality, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Anandrao Narayen and others, and leased to Hajee Dada Hajee Rahimtoola.

Thirdly.—All the right, title, interest or half share of the said Anandrao Narayen, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the land belonging to the said Anandrao Narayen, and others and leased to Khoja Allibhoy Valibhoy, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Anandrao Narayen and others, and leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa.

Fourthly.—All the right, title and interest and half share of the said Anandrao Narayen in all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground leased to Mamon Haji Dada Haji Rahimtoola, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the land belonging to the said Anandrao Narayen, and others, and leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa, on or towards the west by the Haines Road, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the said Anandrao Narayen, and leased to Alibhai Valibhai, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Circle.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia, Attorney for the said Bai Jewanbai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, at his office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYKES—April 13, at Rai Bareli, Oudh, the wife of Captain Campbell Dykes, I. M. S., of a son.

KENYON—April 13, at Kodaikanal, the wife of J. H. Kenyon, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Kemp & Co Ltd

"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

	Rs. a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE ..... 1½ oz. bottle	1 8
" " 3 " "	1 8
" " 4 " "	2 8
CHIRETTOVIN..... per 24 " "	2 8
" " 12 " "	1 0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

	Rs. a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills) .....Bottle of	25 0 12
CHIRETTONES with Iron ..... "	" 100 1 12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED "	" 25 0 12
" " "	" 100 1 12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia ..... "	" 25 0 12
" " "	" 100 1 12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED ... "	" 25 0 12
" " "	" 100 1 12

Better than Ammoniated Quinine—

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water 2-35m., 3-42a. Low water, 8-30m. 9-36a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Oriental Life Assurance Company, extraordinary and ordinary general meetings, Oriental Buildings, 4 and 4-15 p.m., respectively.

H. E. the Governor meets the Mill-owners' Association at the Parel Laboratory, 5-30 p.m.

Rovers' Junior Association Football Tournament.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h 3-1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Periges, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 23.—G. I. P. Railway Parel Mechanics' Institute, Masked Fancy Dress Ball. New French Press Company, extraordinary general meeting, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m., Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m., Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 3-29m. 4-48a. Low water, 9-27m., 11-17a.

Friday, April 24.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with English mails of the 10th inst., due to arrive at 4 a. m. The Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, the Crescent, and the Fazulbhoy Mills, annual general meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 2 to 2-20 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 4-43m., 6-11a. Low water, 10-51m.

Saturday, April 25.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Telephone Company, Ravelin Street, 3 p. m. Departure of H E. Lady Clarke per English mail steamer. Departure of H. E. the Governor for Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, 10-15 p. m. (Departure private.) Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 6-17m., 7-28a. Low water, 1-5m., 0-28a.

Sunday, April 26.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 7-44m., 8-29a. Low water, 2-6m., 1-52a.

Monday, April 27.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, first day. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 8-56m., 9-21a. Low water, 2-56m., 2-52a.

Tuesday, April 28.—Sun rises,' 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-54m., 10-7a. Low water, 3-39m., 3-46a.

I would rather be beaten in the right than succeed in the wrong.

—"Garfield".

IT WAS A JOKE.—In the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough yesterday charged Jerome Chavis, a native Christian, with stealing on Sunday afternoon, in Dongri, 22 pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 75. Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused. Complainant Ravji Govinda went to accused's house in Dongri, with five bundles of cloth, of which he missed one, containing the 22 stolen pieces. As no clue could be obtained to the property, complainant reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen property from his room. Accused's defence was that he was drunk; he took the bundle in joke, and placed it in his room. Sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STABBING.—Sakubai (55), wife of Ganpat Anaji (65), who had been removed from a house in DeLisle Road to the Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital on Monday, suffering from the effects of a serious wound in the abdomen, alleged to have been inflicted by her husband succumbed to her injury on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquest on her body in the evening, and adjourned the proceedings for further evidence. Superintendent Meyers has charged her husband Ganpat in the Mazagon Police Court, and has obtained a remand for the prosecution of further inquiries. Saku's dying deposition was also recorded by the Second Presidency Magistrate.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 6 p. m., to-day:—

March.....	Pomp and Circumstance..E. Elgar
Overture	Light Cavalry.....Suppe
Serenade Lyrique	Melodie.....E. Elgar
Selection.....	Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Dance	La Kraquetto .....J. Clerice
A Selection of Favorite Melodie of the Savoy	Sullivan
American Sketch	By the Swanee River .....Myddleton

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENTS.—Major F. Joslen, C. V. D., residing at the Byculla Club, Bombay, while driving his dog-cart, on Sunday, along Parel Road, attempted to pass a bullock-cart, which was in front of electric tram-car No. 70, that was proceeding in the same direction. The Major's horse shied, and the result was that the tram-car struck the trap. The syce Rama (35) was thrown out, and he received a cut on the head and other injuries; the man was treated in the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and allowed to go home.—Constance Fernandez (40), while jumping out of a similar car in motion at Byculla, on Tuesday, fell down, and sustained injuries; she was treated in the same hospital.—One Ravji Narayen tried to cross the line in front of car No. 98, while just pulling up at the Parel Terminus on Sunday evening, despite the warnings of a policeman to the contrary. The rear of the cart was caught up by the car; the cart-driver was thrown out, but escaped with slight injuries.

"GOOD SERVICE" REWARDS.

Presentations of gold and silver watches were made yesterday by Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in connection with the arrest of the Parsi burglar, Nanabhai Dinshah, generally known as "Nana Masa," who was trapped on 5th October, at Kalbadevi. The burglar was prosecuted on various charges, and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Among the recipients of the watches were Superintendent Flanagan, Inspectors Paterson and Coxen, Sub-Inspector Tayler, and Police Jamadar 11 C., Ahmedali Imamali. Three of the watches were gold, of which the Jamadar got one, while two were of silver. They all bore suitable inscriptions. Police Havildar 373 and Constables Nos. 731, 768, 1049 and 108 were given rewards in money. All the men belong to the C or Dhobitalao Division.

THE BASSEIN PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage to the Bassein Fort will take place on the 26th instant. The Fort presents now a very attractive appearance, thanks to the Government Botanical and Agricultural Scheme. On the occasion in question, his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside. There will be Divine Services from 7 a. m. to 11-30 a.m. (B. T.) when the solemn Service will begin.

In the morning the train leaving Colaba Station at 6-40 is available at all stations between Colaba and Bassein Road, but the second "Through Fast Passenger" is available at all stations up to Grant Road only, and then at Dadar and Bandra. Boats at Bhyndar and to ngas at Bassein Road Station will be found as on previous occasions. The tide by the first train will be favourable.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "KOERBER."

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday:—

Mr and Mrs Bentzien, Mr Hall, Mr Koenig, Mr and Mrs Mackichan, Miss Minn, Mossano Mr J Martins Mr Stelzel.

From Aden.—Mr P A Dossal, Mr A P Dossal, Mr B DeCruz Costa, Surg, Dr Farmer Sergt Bitchock Mrs and 2 infants, Mr A B Nable, Mr P C Pudur, Lt W G Pelmer, Mr Sharraeh, and 2 friends.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd April.

156.—Command and Divisional Medals.—It is notified for information that the Competition for Command and Divisional Medals will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 26th instant.

CONDITIONS.

Distance.—600 and 800 yards.

Rounds.—Eight, last seven to count.

Positions.—Any Military.

Targets and Scoring.—Regulations.

(b) One minute magazine fire at 500 yards at targets 1 foot square.

Scoring.—Three points for each target dropped.

Position.—Any Military.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it; or twice or thrice; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors:—

Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, L. R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says:—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgia, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

The only rain reported are light falls in Lashio and Chitaldroog. The weather is warmer than usual in North-west India, but elsewhere, the temperature is normal.

Burma.—Lashio reports a light fall of rain; skies are almost clear; the air contains the average quantity of moisture; the temperature is normal.

North-east India and Orisa.—Skies are lightly clouded in Orissa and Deltaic Bengal, but clear in the rest of the Division; humidity has increased in the Western Districts and is now nearly equal to the average everywhere; temperature is approximately normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Light clouds are spread over the Central part of the Division; skies are clear elsewhere; the air remains drier than usual; temperature has risen, and in part of the United Provinces, is now in slight excess.

North-west India.—Light clouds have appeared in Baluchistan and Sind; but skies remain clear in other parts of North-west India; humidity is equal to or below the average; temperature is in excess, except in the plains of East Punjab, Gujarat, and Lower Sind, where it is normal.

Peninsula.—Chitaldroog had a light fall of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded; moisture in the air is equal to the average, except in North Bombay, and Deccan, where the air is drier than usual; temperature normal.

Forecast.—Few duststorms are possible in the Central part of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 21st. April 1908 was 28,910 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (20th)	93·3	82·1	...	0·93
Multan	108·8	75·0	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	95·9	64·1	...	10·43
Lahore	106·4	67·2	...	2·58
Sirsa	108·3	69·1	...	0·75
Ambala	102·5	65·0	...	2·80
Delhi	103·7	77·2	...	2·24
Agra	108·5	77·5	...	1·35
Mainpuri	111·3	75·3	...	?
Jhansi	110·3	83·1	...	1·64
Cawnpore	109·9	73·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	110·1	73·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	114·1	77·8	...	1·77
Karachi	88·9	74·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	105·9	85·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	109·2	79·6	...	0·97
Kotah	110·5	80·1	...	0·47
Bhuj	103·1	73·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	84·8	78·7	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	72·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·4	67·2	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para.	104·6	72·5	...	0·08
Surat	95·6	73·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	108·8	71·4	...	0·10
Deesa	108·8	71·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	105·0	76·7	...	0·24
Indore	104·1	73·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	106·5	69·3	...	1·96
Sangor	104·6	80·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	108·1	74·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	109·7	81·1	...	1·44
Akola	109·7	76·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	108·8	78·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	108·6	73·6	...	2·10
Chanda	108·0	72·0	...	1·65
Rajpur	106·7	69·4	...	2·83
Bombay	89·1	77·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	78·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	88·5	79·4	...	0·20
Karwar	89·8	77·0	...	3·08
Malegaon	106·9	72·6	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	106·4	72·0	...	0·28
Poona	104·0	65·8	...	0·90
Sholapur	107·8	73·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	103·2	74·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	96·8	66·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	105·2	81·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	106·9	80·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	105·8	79·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	88·7	77·4	...	1·53
Calicut	90·4	77·1	...	13·06
Cochin	91·3	79·7	...	16·41
Colombo	86·0	79·0	0·18	38·75
Masulipatam	?	80·1	...	6·66
Bellary	105·0	79·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	108·7	81·1	...	5·69
Madras	94·5	80·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	93·3	65·8	0·07	5·82
Coimbatore	92·9	73·8	...	10·63
Trichinopoly	104·1	79·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	96·9	81·0	...	32·03

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared at Rawalpindi only and humidity is much below the average in several places. Winds blow from the easterly direction at Lahore and from the westerly direction at Delhi, while calms are recorded elsewhere. Whether during the day time had been 3° to 8° hotter than usual generally. While last night's minimum was 3° to 4° in excess of normal at Multan and Rawalpindi and 3° in defect at Umbala.

United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded throughout the district, while the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere is below the average. Southerly winds blow at Jhansi only, while calms are reported from the remaining places. The maximum had been 4° to 8° in excess of normal generally, while weather during night was 3° to 5° warmer than usual at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at most places while the air is drier than usual. Winds are northerly at Jacobabad, Jaipur and Kotah and westerly at Karachi and Ajmer. Weather during the day time had been 5° to 9° warmer than usual everywhere except at Karachi and yesterday's minimum was 6° to 12° above the average at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Dwarka, Veraval and Surat and humidity has increased slightly at Veraval and Surat. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum had been 4° to 5° in defect of normal at Veraval and Surat and 3° in excess in several other places and the minimum was 4° above the average at Neemuch and 1° to 4° below it elsewhere.

Central Provinces. Skies are overcast at Khandwa, partially cloudy at Jubbulpore, Saugor Hoshangabad and Akola while the air is considerably drier than usual generally. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti, westerly or south-westerly at Saugor and Hoshangabad, southerly at Jubbulpore and Raipur and easterly at Nagpur. Day temperature had been 2° to 4° in excess of normal everywhere while during night weather was 4° to 9° cooler than usual at Nagpur and Raipur and 4° to 6° hotter at Saugor and Khandwa.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded almost everywhere and the air has become damper than usual at Bombay and Karwar. The direction of air movement is northerly at Mormugao and Karwar and southerly at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Temperature both during day as well as night varied but slightly from normal at most places.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad and the air is slightly damper than usual at Poona. Day temperature had been 3° to 7° above the average at most places while during night weather was 3° to 5° cooler at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Weather conditions are slightly favourable for thunder storms at a few places to the south of Latitude 18°.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

The "Pioneer":—The Decentralisation Commission closed its labours in India at Lahore on Saturday. It has held seventy-one sittings in all since it first opened in Madras: and no fault at any rate is to be found with its industry. It now remains for the members to digest the mass of material they have collected, and prepare their report thereon. How much time that is likely to occupy no one has yet attempted to forecast. The Chairman, Mr. Hobhouse, will not have much time to spare for the business until Parliament rises. It seems extraordinary that while there are so many able public men unemployed in England who have every qualifications, for taking up such a piece of work as this, it should have been necessary to resort to an official who has already got his own work and Parliament to attend to, and who cannot be or ought not to be capable of being transplanted abroad without hindrance to other business. But this is the English way of doing things all over. Let there arise a necessity for inquiry into some big and difficult question—something about the Army, the Navy, or the Indian Currency requiring the best technical knowledge—and the first thing is to find out some already overloaded dignitary, the Lord Chancellor for preference, or in his absence the next busiest man in the realm, and put the job upon his shoulders. The natural result is that the proceedings of the Commission or Committee find themselves regulated by the other engagements of the President. The system may have its compensations when it lends to the final report the weight of a great name, but it is no disparagement to Mr. Hobhouse to say that he does not yet rank with the public as a Hartington or a Herschel.

CALCUTTA'S MONSOON COURSE.

The "Asian":—The flat course at the coming Monsoon Meetings (the training) track has been already taken in hand and certain portions of it where the water lodged very badly last season are being copiously sanded. Whether this will aid matters are doubt as the sub-soil by reason of the years and years of "preparations" that it has had with various "dressings" of stable litter, rice-husk, etc., etc., is always found to be soft and the moment a shower or two of rain comes down it holds the water like a sponge. It also gets all the benefit of the water which drains off the racecourse at the points where the training track is at its worst in the rains. Unless we are more fortunate in striking fine weather during the currency of the Monsoon Meetings of 1908 than we were last season, the going is bound to be bad. No amount of tinkering will ever make the training track a good one to race upon during wet weather. We have already suggested one alternative—the preparation of the public riding track—but we now suggest another, the monsoon hurdle course. The course is now, thanks to Mr. Hutchison's exertions, better drained than ever it has been and raised at all the points where before it was inclined to be marshy and bad, so that it is always far better and sounder going than over the flat course is even under the most favourable conditions. So far as we can see there is no reason at all why the last six or seven furlongs of the hurdle course should not be roped, or temporarily railed and utilised in bad weather for flat racing as well as hurdle-racing. It would only necessitate the jumping events being placed top of the list, as is done in the cold weather, and the last four flights of hurdles taken down immediately after the last hurdle race had been run. We commend the suggestion to the consideration of Mr. Hutchison and his Stewards, as we are convinced that it is a sound one. One thing is certain that owners are likely to fight shy of again running their horses in such a quagmire as that through which they struggled last season, and it is, therefore, desirable in everyone's interests that somethings should be done. We belive that in suggesting the hurdle course as an alternative racing track for ever went weather we have found a very excellent way out of the difficulty. On fairly dry days, of course, the other track is quite good enough, but after three or four days heavy rain, it is unrideable and there is no comparison between it and the hurdle course in the matter of stability.

THE RECENT BANGALORE MURDERS.

The "Daily Post" (Bangalore):—The acquittal of Sub-Inspector Keen-Haudin is presumably the last seen in the targedy narrated by Baboo and his criminal comrades. We might candidly admit that the telegraphic announcement that Mr. Keen-Haudin was acquitted did not take us by surprise as we had fully anticipated this result. As Mr. Keen-Haudin claimed the rights and privileges of a British born-subject, there was no course left for the local authorities but to commit him to stand his trial at the Sessions of the Madras High Court, which is the fountain-head of justice in Southern India, and those that have watched and studied the manner in which justice it generally dispensed by that tribunal could not have anticipated any other result. On the very face of it, it was apparent that the prosecution could not stand for want of corroborative evident and the High Court of Madras which has all along maintained a high standard of legal efficiency and reputation could not have overlooked this fundamental defect. We congratulate Mr. Kean-Haudin in his having had the good fortune to be tried by a Jury composed of the men of that status and legal knowledge which his jurors possessed, and the initiative was taken by the jury who exercised their right in the light of their legal knowledge and expressed their opinion before allowing the trial to proceed any further.

It might now be asked why the local authorities did not see this flaw or defect in the prosecution launched in the face of it. Need we repeat that nothing else would have so effectually helped the local administration to maintain unsullied its good name and honesty of purpose. As soon as Paboo and his accomplices made statements implicating the Police, speculation was rife as to whether any notice would be taken of these incriminating statements and also what action, if any, would be taken. Much time was not allowed to be lost, as our energetic District Magistrate, under the orders of the Hon'ble the Resident, took prompt action in instituting the necessary Departmental enquires with the result that the Police Subordinates were suspended and prosecuted. It would certainly not have afforded the public of Bangalore as much satisfaction as this course has given if the local Government had dropped the prosecution. We need, therefore, hardly say that the Hon'ble the Resident has, in adopting the course he has taken, done full justice to the public, to the Police Force of the C. and M. Station and particularly to the Police subordinates implicated by Baboo and his comrades, and we congratulate the local authorities on the result. The fate of the other cases which are still pending in the local Courts can be safely imagined, as the same principle of law underlies them all.

MR. NEWLANDS.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph":—Mr. Newlands, the gentleman who has made such a mess of the Telegraph Department in this country, does not seem to have been altogether a success at home. We notice in the English "Telegraph Chronicle" the following illuminating paragraph:—

"We hear rumours of many changes during the next twelve months. On good authority we learn that Messrs. A Eames, Jelf, Headland and Wight will retire. This will leave the way clear for Mr. Newlands to become Controller, and it is quite expected he will take up that position soon after his return from India. Certainly during the absence of Mr. Newlands in India matters have been very peaceable in T. S., but this condition is only temporary, and we may expect trouble when he returns. The secretariat defer to him in every way, and he in turn does the worst he can for the men and women unfortunately under his control. It must be placed on record that since Mr. Newlands has been in India we have not had a single case of hardship at a time of urgent domestic distress. We wish this to be remembered, because we used to be told by some folk that the Deputy was not to blame for the other cases. At any rate, during his absence, we have had no similar occurrences.

Mr. Newlands is undoubtedly a brilliant man. But he has limitations that make him singularly unfitted for anything except a subordinate or advisory position. He is of the type who forgets that all officers are, after all, run not by calculating or recording machines, but by human beings who demand something more than the treatment a mechanic bestows upon his tools. Mr. Newlands as an advisor, whose advice could be carefully winnowed and adopted by the Department and public opinion would have been a useful visitant for a few months. Unhappily in evil moment the Indian Government brought him out as Lord High Panjadrum. English telegraphists breathed a sigh of relief at his departure. They knew what they were escaping! His work here has been from the beginning only little less a muddle than a colossal, mismanaged mistake.

EAST BENGAL'S L-G.

The "Empire":—The Appointment of Mr. C. S. Bayley to act for Sir Lancelot Hare in Eastern Bengal upsets at least one apple cart, for public opinion gave the acting appointment to Sir Herbert Risley long ago. Sir Herbert's deputation on special duty last month did not necessarily conflict with his stepping into Sir Lancelot's shoes pro tem—at all events, not nearly to the extent to which the appointment of Mr. C. S. Bayley will. Mr Bayley will now in all human probability succeed Sir Lancelot Hare if, as is generally supposed, that most popular but incompetent of satraps elects to remain in England when the period of his leave expires. The appointment of Mr. Bayley bids fair to prove a greater success than that of Sir H. Risley would have done. Sir Herbert Risley would have started under the handicap of a more prominent personal connection with the hated partition of Bengal than falls to the lot of most Secretaries to Government. Mr. Charles Bayley must have tact or he would not have become Resident of Hyderabad, and he must have ability or he wouldn't be in the I.C.S. One wonders whether he has been selected for East Bengal by special reason of his past connection with the suppression of Thaggi and Dacoity. From this point of view he should—bearing last year's occurrences in mind—find E. B. and Assama virgin field of the utmost richness.

THE LATEST OPIUM DECREE.

The "North China Herald":—In commenting on the Imperial Decree of September 20, 1906, for the suppression of opium, we drew attention to the significant fact that it contained no reference to the financial aspect of the problem as an indication of the "bona fides" behind the attempt to suppress the use of opium. In our subsequent diecussions of the subject we have consistently maintained that the real test of the sincerity of the Chinese Government in this branch of national reform lies in its intentions with regard to the strict prohibition the habit and the cultivation of the poppy throughout the Empire. The Decree issued eighteen months ago dealt with these two aspects of the question, enacting, on the one hand, that a limit of ten years should be given from the date of its promulgation to get rid entirely of the bane of opium smoking and commanding, on the other hand, that the Council of State Affairs should consider measures about the future area of land in China devoted to the growth of the poppy. There is nothing lacking in the clearness with which these two fundamental requisities are set forth; the weak link in the chain is the failure to give any indication as to how the Imperial Government proposed to meet the enormous loss in revenue the carrying out of this programme must inevitably occasion. There is, indeed, nothing to indicate that this aspect of the question had ever been taken into consideration at all by the framers of the Decree. The view generally held by foreigners who take any interest in the matter was well set forth by the Chairman of the Municipal Council in his remarks at the recent Ratepayer's Meeting when introducing the Resolution for the reduction of the number of licensed opium houses in the Settlement. "The Chinese Government," he said, "have never published any indication of the measures they proposed to adopt for curtailing the supply, or of the substitute they have designed for the income derived from opium which is hypothecated against their foreign loans."—

THE ELEVATION OF WOMEN.

The "Englishman":—One of the foremost items in the programme of Indian social reformers and certainly one of the most important is the elevation of women. In this connection steps have been taken to rouse a practical interest in female education and kindred subjects. Laudable however as these efforts are, they have been confined more or less to the upper classes, leaving the great mass of the people in that state of ignorance and degradation which is only too apparent. To take one class alone, the mill-hands, whose condition is going from bad to worse. Their home life is being destroyed; men and women alike are taking to all sorts of evil habits, the children are neglected almost entirely in infancy and set to work as soon as they can be used as earning machines. The neglect of the women is undoubtedly a great cause of these evils. It is satisfactory to learn, therefore, that steps are being taken to raise a society of women workers whose duty it will be to visit the homes of the poor, to advise, to help, to educate and generally up-lift brighten. This society, the Seva Sedan, which is being inaugurated by philanthropic Parsees and others in Bombay will have its headquarters in a large house in that city, where Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee sisters may live, each group according to its own habit of life, studying her own subject under competent teachers, each attending school, college, hospital, or lecture rooms at stated hours and each looking after the wants and requirements of her own clientele of women and children. Funds have already been guaranteed for the current expenses of the first year and an endowment fund has also been started. Donation may be sent to the National Bank of India at Bombay and applications for admission to the Seva Sedan to Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C. S., of Ahmehabad. The society promises to fill an important gap in the social amelioration of the country and deserves every encouragement.

We are informed that in addition to the handsome contributions of H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur and Mr. Furjorji Patel of Dharwar, already announced, Mr. D. J. and Mr. R. Tata have this year contributed to the Esperanto Propaganda Congress. Money is needed to make the fourth great International Esperantist Congress (to be held in Dresden next August) an assured success, and Messrs. Grindley Groom and Co. have kindly opened an "Esperanto Account" into which contributions by well wishers may be paid.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE DAVID MILLS.

The twenty-second annual general meeting of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office in Esplanade Road, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

The directors beg to lay before you their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 5,65,407-11-9, including Rs. 3,591-11-9, brought forward. Of this amount Rs. 1,56,000 have already been declared as ad interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 907, at Rs. 20 per share, leaving for disposal Rs. 4,09,407-11-9. The directors hope that the above result will be found satisfactory, and they recommend that the balance may be dealt with as under: To dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share on 7,800 shares free of income tax, making in all Rs. 40 per share for the year, Rs. 1,56,000; to Depreciation Account:—Building, Rs. 10,000; Machinery Rs. 1,20,000, total Rs. 1,30,000, to Reserve Fund, Rs. 75,000—to Bonus to Staff, Rs. 3,000; to carry forward; Rs. 45,407-11-9.—Total Rs. 4,09,407-11-9. Your production has been sold up to July at a margin of profit. You are well aware that for a long time past the China markets have been dull and dragging and, although stocks of yarn there are comparatively light the prices realized are extremely unsatisfactory and the directors are afraid that your profits for the current year will show a falling off from the previous three years. The directors however beg to assure you that your mills are so economically and efficiently managed that your results will compare not unfavourably with the best managed concerns of a like nature. All the machinery for the extension of your mill No. 2 reported to you last year has been erected and is working, and your mills No. 1 and No. 2 have now a total of 70,824 spindles fully equipped. The profits and fixed charges of the Company have been insured for a further period of twelve months from 1st March 1908, for £ 20,000 at Lloyds through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Company. Two of the directors, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and Mr. J. E. Ezra, retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings, both old and new with the machinery and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 55,48,228.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, was declared. Messrs Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and J. E. Ezra, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Mr. Ruttonji Rustomji Mehta were appointed auditors for the current year. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE STANDARD MILLS.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Chairman of the board directors, presiding. The directors' report stated:—The directors beg to submit their report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 5,13,664-15-6 including Rs. 2,995-3-4 brought forward, which the directors trust will be found satisfactory. Out of this amount Rs. 1,00,000 have already been declared as ad interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1907 at Rs. 50 per whole share, and Rs. 12-8-0 per quarter share leaving for disposal Rs. 4,13,664-15-6 which the directors recommend, may be dealt with as under:—to dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share on 1,600 whole shares, and Rs. 20 per share on 1,600; quarter shares free of income tax, making in all Rs. 130 per whole share and Rs. 32-8-0 per quarter share for the year, Rs. 1,60,000; to Depreciation Account—Building Rs.20,000, and Machinery Rs. 1,25,000—Rs. 1,45,000; to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000; to bonus to staff Rs. 3,000; to carry forward Rs. 5,664-15-6.—Total Rs. 4,13,664 15-6.

The directors beg to report that the Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Plant which was ordered out some time back was delayed in delivery, and consequently your mills had not the benefit of its working during the year under report. The same is being delivered and promptly erected and will be soon in full working order. The whole plant with some necessary additions will cost approximately, as now estimated, £8,500 or about Rs. 1,27,500. The building accommodation for the above plant had to be increased in proportion to the additional machinery ordered, including extra accommodation for godowns, stores and time-keepers' room, and the cost of the whole as now estimated will be approximately Rs. 70,000. The directors hope that this new addition which will be a distinct department by itself will prove profitable to your Company. Your whole mill now consists of 43,152 spindles and 1,172 looms independently of the Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Department. Your cloth production has been sold up to August at remunerative prices and it is hoped that the results of the working of your mills during the current year will be almost as satisfactory as in previous years, although the yarn market has undergone a great change for the worse while cloth is showing some weakness. Your concern is mainly a weaving one, only a few bales of yarn being produced per day for sale. So it will be easily seen that any disorganisation in the far eastern markets affects your concern but very slightly, whilst it is hoped that any weakness in the cloth market would be more than made up by falling cotton which is showing some weakness at present, and also by the advantage which your directors hope to reap through the working of the Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Plant. The profits and fixed charges of the Company have been insured for a further period of twelve months from 1st March 1908 for £35,000 at Lloyds through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. Several of the shareholders holding quarter shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each have expressed a desire that the Company should convert every four quarter shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each, when surrendered at any time by the holders thereof, into one whole share of the nominal value of Rs. 500. As the Articles of Association do not contain any provision for consolidating the shares in the manner above mentioned, the Company is advised that a new Article be added to the Articles of Association of the Company giving the Company power to so consolidate and also to subdivide its shares. As several of the shareholders have also complained that the transfer fee of eight annas per quarter share is proportionately too heavy, it is also deemed advisable to alter Article 31, making the transfer fee payable on shares of a smaller nominal value than Rs. 500 each, four annas instead of eight annss. To carry out the above objects an extraordinary general meeting will be held immediately after the ordinary general meeting is concluded, to pass the special resolutions given in the notice, for making the above alterations. Soon after these special resolutions are passed and duly confirmed, a general meeting of the Company will be called to pass a resolution to authorize the directors to convert the quarter shares as above mentioned and to put the resolution into effect Two of the directors, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and Mr. J. E. Ezra, retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery with the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 48,85,550.

The report and audited accounts were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 80 per whole share, and of Rs. 20 per quarter share, free of income tax, was declared. Mrs, Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and J. E. Ezra, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. The firm of Messrs. Ferguson and Co. and Mr. Dorabji Hormusji were appointed auditors for the current year.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Company, held at the close of the ordinary meeting yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:—

That the following Articles be added to the Articles of Association of the Company:—The Company may by ordinary resolution from time to time subdivide or consolidate the shares in the Company or any of them into shares of smaller or larger nominal amount than is fixed by the memorandum and Articles of Association provided that the same proportionate liablity shall continue on the shares so reduced or increased as existed on the original shares before such subdivision or consolidation. Such shares when so subdivided or consolidated may be issued in such form as the Directors shall prescribe or approve.

That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting after the word "annas" the word "four" in place of the word "eight."

The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

KARACHI ICE COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Karachi Ice Company, Limited, was held at Nos. 15-17 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Burjorji H. Dantra presided and a resolution was passed "that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

THE EARTH DRYING UP.

An Inevitable Doom.

The moon is dried up and dead; Mars is following in its footsteps, the earth is chasing Mars. In this race toward planetary death the small planets come in ahead. Astronomers on the great planet Jupiter, which is as yet mostly vaporous or liquid, will one day be watching with their telescopes the last desperate efforts of the decendants of Adam to get water enough to keep themselves alive, just as we to-day are studying with wonder the gigantic irrigation system that gridirons the face of Mars.

The statement that the earth is drying up is no figment of the imagination, says Professor Serviss. Startling evidence of its all too manifest truth has lately been brought to light in the centre of Asia, the greatest of the continents. Similar evidence exists in the desert of Sahara, but that dried up so long before recorded history that it does not impress us as the result of a continuing process. In Asia on the other hand, this process is now seen in operation. Every recent explorer in Central Asia has marvelled at its manifetions. It is a signboard pointing the way that all the continents must ultimately go.

In the heart of the vast land that was the cradle of mankind exist a little salt lake, the lake, the Lop Nor, which, centuary by centuary, draws in its boundaries, shrinking and shrinking, while the vast sandy plains arround it expand and expand. Surrounding this enormous desiccated area is a zone still inhabitable, and inhabited by nomadic tribes—"a continental ring," says Mr. Huntington, a recent explorer, "around a sea for ever dry." It is a sea that has sands and dust instead of water, where the winds roll before them huge waves of sand that continually advance, billow behind bellow burying everything.

Sometimes there is a change sometimes the moisture seems to gain and life advances, all, however, ultimately swept back and swallowed up in the relentless march of the demon of desiccation. The stumps of dead forests, the ruins of sand buried villages and cities, the traces of hard areas, where flocks once fed, show everywhere the same picture of continental expanses turning into arid wastes.

In some places man is resisting still, as he has long resisted, the advance of the drought fiend. Extensive irrigation has been resorted to. But with the progress of the years the irrgation systems become but the playthings of the wind-driven sand whose roads are as resistless as those of the ocean when it burst its barriers in a winter storm.

There may be a back set of this tide, as there have been back sets in the past, but it will only be temporary. The "pulse of Asia" beats always the march of final desiccation. Man can arrest the evil, temporarily and locally. But the law of nature is against him. The end is certain, It may be delayed for countless centuries but it will come.

The underlying cause of this drying up of a planet is to be sought in something else than the climate. Climatic changes are rather results than causes. A world like the earth is an organism where existence is limited by the laws of its own being. The earth is habitable now; it has oceans, and rivers, and green fields, and men and cities because it is still relatively young. Planetary old age means planetary cooling and drying.

The heated interior of the globe is thirsty; it is a chemical thirst that it feels: a thirst for combination of elements, which will be satisfied as fast as the heart leaks out. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the internal rocky frame of the globe is capable of containing all the oxygen and hydrogen of the oceans and the atmosphere, of drinking them in by chemical combination and it will drink them in as soon as the cooling process permits.

Who that examines the great lunar plains with a telescope can doubt that once they were covered with water? And when it possessed water no doubt it possessed life. We shall repeat the tragedy of the moon, and the fact that the repetition must yet be delayed for thousands of generations does not render it less interesting to thought.

Following upon the recent marriage of the Lord Chancellor comes the interesting announcement of the engagement of another Cabinet Minister. Mr. Reginald McKenna, is to wed Miss Pamela Margaret Jekyll, younger daughter of Col. Sir Herbert and Lady Jekyll, and the ceremony, like most parliamentary weddings, will probably take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Col. E. Maude, late 2nd batt. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), died on March 30 in his eighty-second year at his residence, Riversdale, Bournemouth. The late officer entered the Army in 1844 and retired on half-pay in 1867, his honorary rank of colonel dating from 1885. He saw much service in the East, taking part in the South Mahratta campaign of 1844-45, the North-West Frontier campaign of 1846, the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, the Persian expedition of 1856-57, the Bheel compaign (Bombay) in 1857-58, and the Mutiny campaign of 1858-59. Col. Maude was mentioned in despatches in March 1859.

VANISHING LONDON.

Some Considerations of a Great Scheme.

The scheme mooted by Mr. Rudolph Birnbaum the other day in the "Tatler" for the preservation of Old London buildings by re-erecting them on a special site somewhere in the suburbs as a miniature Mediæval City is an altogether unpleasant reminder of lost opportunities. A quarter of a centuary ago such a hint dropped and acted upon might have spared to us very much that is dear to the antiquary's heart. Now little of Old London remains. Everywhere the hand of the despoiler has been at work. One by one ancient City churches are being demolished. The disintegrated portions of Crosby Hall are now stored away ingloriously in a builder's yard on the south side of the Thames. Yet even if public sentiment had allowed the historic edifice to be spared it would perforce have been hidden from public view by modern commercial structures; for, as we know, its fine frontage—the last specimen of Tudor domestic architecture left to us—was sacrificed without a thought. Ruthless acts of vandalism are still going forward. Quite recently Barnard's Inn, Holborn, was razed to the ground by the London County Council itself for street improvements. Witnessing this one can have little hope for the future. The freehold of Clifford's Inn has long been in the property market; sooner or later it must disappear. Already Staple Inn is lacking tenants; its doom, too, is, therefore, sealed. With the effacement of five timbered houses in Cloth Fair, and a few isolated examples elsewhere, Old London will exist only as a memory.

In favour of Mr. Birnbaum's suggestion a great deal might be said. Nevertheless, to carry it into execution exactly as he would love to see it is little short of impracticable. The reconstruction of substantial stone edifices on another site might be labouriously undertaken; but one must not forget that in the majority of cases the work of the house-breaker annihilates that which is most valuable. Frescoes and painted ceilings could not be removed "en bloc." Neither would it be possible to utilise anything more than the oaken beams of a timbered dwelling with lath and plaster partitions. Holywell-street transferred, say, to Shepherd's Bush would at the best have been an incongruous affair, partly ancient, partly modern. Speaking generally, original interiors of all old buildings must be ruled out of question. Recourse, therefore, might with all due advantage be had to accurate models of the original structures, built with enduring materials, so as to withstand the elements and the ravages of time. The "Old London Street" at the South Kensington Exhibitions a few years ago will be fresh in the minds of most readers. Something of the same kind is a perennial attraction at Earl's Court. One feature of the impending Franco-British Exhibition at Shephard's Bush is to be a model of Old London Bridge with its quaint wooden houses. At comparatively small cost, therefore, it should be possible to reconstruct, not merely the demolished edifices of our own time, but many others which figured prominently in London's history. The Boar's Head Tavern, Eastcheap; the Tabard Inn, South wark; the Eleanor Cross, in Old Cheape; Bridewell and the Fleet Prison; the Sir Paul Pindar, in Bishopsgate; and Sir Richard Whittington's house off Leadenhall-street, are only a few that occur to me at the moment. These and all the rest could be faithfully reproduced from contemporary prints and drawings. By way of economising space profiles of the larger and a few feet depth of the smaller edifices would suffice for the general effect. The failure of all negotiantions to buy back the original Temple Bar as a portal to this reconstituted "Old London" would, of course, leave us no alternative but to set up a replica.

Little though the average Londoner may be aware of the fact, the "City Golgotha" is by no means the only relic which municipal shortsightedness has allowed to pass into strange hands. Attention is newly drawn to a once-famous City clock by the transference of the lease of St. Dunstan's villa, Regent's Park, from Lord Aldenham to Lord Londesborough. Long years ago this clock, with its giant stricking figures, adorned the front of St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street. Again, the turret clock which was a familiar object on the recently demolished Church of St. Mary-le-Poer, in Old Broad-street, now surmounts a stable at Mr. Stanley Boulter's country house in Garston Park, Godstone. It may come as a surprise to many citizens to learn that the celebrated Guildhall giants, Gog and Magog, are only copies of the originals. Their predecessors were purchased by a wealthy curio hunter, who set them up in a marvellous building that he erected on the foreshore at Paignton, Devonshire. The insolvency of his son and heir brought all the family effects under the hammer but the Guildhall giants finding no purchaser, they were eventually sold for a mere song to a Torquay publican, for whose "house" they still serve as a sign!

The little town of Swanage, on Purbeck Island, has acquired quite a number of Old London relics. Nearly every Metropolitan parish has, at one ime or another, contributed to its architectural eatures. I can only mention here the Wellington clock tower from the Surrey side of London Bridge; the ancient stone carved front of Mercers Hall in Cheapside, popularly known as "The Milkshop"; the obelisk which stood on "Flat-iron-square" at the western extremity of Union-street, Borough; the stone archway from Constitution Hill; columns and other integral portions of Hungarford and Billingsgate Markets; the granite obelisks from Princes and King William streets; and the stone and carved oak ornaments from the old gates of Temple Bar. For years and years the colonnade of Old Burlington House was suffered to lie in chaotic confusion on the Thames shore of Battersea Park; I suspect this, too, has found its way to Swanage.

As Mr. Birnbaum, in his "Tatler" article, pathetically states the materials of our demolished Old London buildings have invariably been placed at the disposal of any one for the mere trouble of taking them away; but of the smaller alfresco relics he says nothing. Many of these have vanished, no one can tell whither. What, let me ask, has become of the original Seven Dials pillar, of the obelisk at St. George's-circus, or, more particularly, of the last of the "Old Charlies'" boxes, removed from the front of some old banking premises in Fleet street about a year ago? The Guildhall Museum contains many interesting examples of Old London inn signs, but—I say it with all due respect for Madame Tussaud's (Limited), who purchased them at open auction—the genuine relics from Newgate Gaol might have found a worthier permanent refuge than the Chamber of Horrors. Briefly, all such survivals of a bygone age properly belong to the reconstructed "Old London" which Mr. Birnbaum has so much at heart. As an absorbingly interesting show place for the jaded Londoner and the country excursionist, it should prove a never-failing attraction. Half sham and half real, it would be in all respects a Model Exhibition.

LEOPOLD WAGNER.

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria left London on March 27th for Brighton, to spend a few days as the guest of Mrs. Sassoon. Her Royal Highness made the journey by motor car.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilator, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

Twenty-five teams, including one "The Hornets" from Calcutta, the Jhansi team, Poona Gymkhana, eight Regimental teams and fourteen local ones have entered the lists this year for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which is to commence on the 27th instant. The first round will be played from the 27th April to the 1st May, the second round from the 1st to 6th May, and the third from 6th to 8th May. The dates for the semi-finals and final have not yet been decided upon, but will be fixed as the Tournament progresses. Following are the draw

Muhomedan Hockey Club	27th Apr	8th May	Date to be fixed later
R I M Dockyard			
Elphinstone College	27th Apr	4th May	
Poona Gymkhana			
Friend's Union	29th Apr		
Northampton Regiment			
Somerset Light Infantry	30th Apr	6th May	7th May
Grant Medical College			
Elphinstone H S old boys	28th Apr		
St Xavier's College			
Bombay Gymkhana	27th Apr	4th May	
Parsee Pioneers "B" Team			
Worcester Regiment	30th Apr		
Do Edu Society's old boys			
Fourteenth Hussars	28th Apr		
International Hockey Club			
Jhansi	bye		
R G A 70th Coy	bye		
Parel Gymkhana	bye	2nd May	2nd May
Parsee Pioneers 'A' Team	bye		
Pioneer Hockey Club	bye		
Kings Regt Nasirabad	bye	1st May	7th May
Hornets, Calcutta	bye		

Date to be fixed later

Date to be fixed later

FOOTBALL.

Rover's Junior Tournament.

Another large crowd was gathered yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage to witness the second match in the above tournament between the Cathedral High School and the Bombay Educational Society's Institution. The game was not up to the standard of Monday's play, as the contending teams yesterday were not as evenly matched, the Educational Society's boys being the bigger and better built of the two. Both the teams, however, played a plucky and good game, which was much appreciated and admired. From the very commencement, the Cathedral boys looked the losers, having begun badly, but during the second half they showed much improvement. In their goal-keeper, Nicholson, they had a player who would have been an acquisition to any senior team and he saved his side from absolute ruin, warding off every dangerous stroke and if the ball passed him twice, it was because the pressure of the attackers was very great. The Cathedral boys greatly suffered from want of combination in their forwards and halves, for very rarely could they take the ball beyond the backsline of their adversaries. The Educational Society's boys were a strong team, who kicked long and accurately, dodged well and played with a good show of combination. Although they made many attempts at scoring, they were able to secure only two goals in the first half, while during the second, neither side gained any advantage, the game resulting in a win for the Bombay Educational Society's Institution by two games to love.

Starting play punctually at 5-45 p.m. the Cathedral boys who had elected to defend the Northern goal, kicked off, whence the ball was sent back to their own ground and the Society's boys pressing, Edwards had a long kick at the posts but the Cathedral goal-keeper saved. Then the Cathedral right forward, Hogan, took possession of the leather and put in a run to the opposite field where some desultory play ensued, ending with a shot at flags which was however warded off. Society's boys now returned and an attempt to score was frustrated by Nicholson. Pressing again, a scrimage ensued near the Cathedral posts and Millard sent the ball in to score. Society's boys again attacked and their left forward passed the ball to Easdon but again Nicholson was ready to save. The Cathedral boys now paid a visit to the opposite territory and as Hogan was putting in a fine run, Woods tackled him and the ball was sent out. Play continued near the right wing of the Society's for a few seconds whence they worked ball back and in a fine shot, Easdon successfully sent the ball between the posts. The Cathedral boys now gaining more courage, made a determined attack, and Hogan cleverly saving the ball from going out, passed it to Mathalone, who unfortunately failed to profit by it. Up and down play followed, till Easdon had a try at flags, but it could not pass Nicholson. Shortly a corner was given against the Cathedral but nothing resulted. Score at half time :—

Bombay Education Society's Institution..... 2 Goals
Cathedral High School..... Nil

On resumption, the Cathedral boys showed more dash and pluck but they suffered from the same want of combination which had deprived them of score in the previous period. At once assuming the offensive, Hogan carried the leather to the opposite end, but being unsupported, he was driven back. Another attack immediately followed, but the want of co-operation told and the Cathedral boys were not allowed to appear dangerous. Now, Society's boys in their turn pressed and pressed with the same result that that trusty custodian of the Cathedral bulwarks, Nicholson, would not allow the ball to pass him. The Cathedral forwards then securing the ball tried to make a bold bid for goal, but the bigger build of the Society's backs was too much for the attackers. A. Woods now taking possession of the ball, sent it in a splendid kick to the other side where Easdon had a beautiful try but with the same unfortunate result,—Nicholson stood in the way. A few minutes more only and Cathedral team put in a desperate run for the opposite end and a hot tussle ensued in front of the Society's posts and Stewart had a lovely shot at flags but, as ill-luck would have it, it was a little too high and consequently failed to score. Byculla now attacked in its turn and Lisboa saved a dangerous position. Desultory play was going on in mid-field when the Referee's whistle sounded final time. Score :—

Bombay Education Society's Institution ...2 Goals.
Cathedral High School..... Nil

Teams.—Bombay Education Society's Institution.—Goal : Holburn ; Backs : S. Woods and A. Woods ; Half-backs : Jewell, Edwards, Zincke ; Forwards : Casiling, Easdon, Millard (Capt.), Doyle and Mendes.

Cathedral High School.—Goal : Nicholson; Backs : Davison (Capt.) and Lisboa ; Half-backs : Pain, Benjamin and Vaz ; Forwards : Hawkins, Mathalone, Grant, Stewart and H. Hogan.

This afternoon the St. Mary's "A" team, the winners of Monday's contest, will meet the "B" team of their College.

Following players will represent their respective teams :—

"A" team.—Walker, Gardner, Carlos, Stokes, Wadia, D'Silva, Hewes, Milner, Hogan, D'Lair and D'Souza.

"B" team.—C. Mascarenhas, J. Stokes, W. Spires, F. Ramos, C. D'Lima, M. Malone, L. O'Shea, A. Jones, G. Walsh, E. Pacheco and M. Ramos.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR.

The "Para[illegible]

[illegible] to a treaty [illegible] support were all important, [illegible] Louis Dane was reckoned to have achieved a great triumph because he persuaded the present Amir to say that he concurred in his father's pledges. Later events are still fresh in our memory—how the King addressed the Amir as an equal in rank ; how the Government of India spent lakhs upon his entertainment ; and how, when Lord Curzon rather sourly protested that in the way of salutes and so on the Amir had been placed by the Indian Government actually above the Tsar or any other European sovereign, Mr. Morley replied that the Amir was a most important personage whom it was proper to conciliate. One begins to feel, however, and perhaps the thought crosses the Amir's mind also, that the stiff and exacting attitude of Lord Curzon was perhaps quite as flattering to the dignity of the ruler of Afghanistan as effusive hospitality of a later Government. After presenting him with motor cars and gramophones, and conferring on him highsounding titles, the Imperial Government ignores his existence in the making of a treaty. Remarks were made at the time on this singular omission and were put off with the reply that oriental courts are very dilatory ; but Mr. Morley's answer to an inquirer that the Amir's consent to the Anglo-Russian convention has not been received even yet pretty clearly indicates that it has either not been asked for or that the Amir does not feel inclined to express his concurrence in a matter in which he was not consulted. The Convention itself, of course, minimises the importance of Afghanistan, but the Amir probably does not regard his motor cars and talking-machines (if they are still in working order) with quite the same pleasureable pride as he did at first.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

The "Indian Spectator":—While we hold it would have been prudent for the Director-General of Telegraphs to have consulted the employees of the Department beforehand, especially because they have a well organised representative association of their own, we do not for a moment justify the strike. What should we think of a doctor in charge of a hospital suddenly leaving his post and abandoning his patients because he had some quarrel with his departmental superiors? The strikers of the Telegraph Department would not have suffered much if they had worked under the new system, even assuming there were features of it which were not quite acceptable to them. By striking work, they have caused an enormous, amount of loss and inconvenience to the public. They have taken a low and mercenary view of their duties, and failed to realise the responsibilities of the Department which engaged their services. They might or might not have had a just cause in their dispute with the head of the Department. But the injury they have inflicted so light-heartedly upon the public shows that they have an imperfect and unsound notion of their responsibilities.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—H. E. Sir George Clarke invited the other day to Government House several leading and representative citizens of Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken in Bombay to collect subscriptions for the Indian Famine Fund which was recently inaugurated by the Viceroy. Looking to the fact that several Provinces were seized in the grip of famine again this year owing to the failure of the monsoon and where distress prevailed more or less, any help that the Bombay Presidency rendered to relieve distress in other Provinces would be aiding a very deserving cause of charity. Compared to other parts of the country Bombay may be said to have been providentially spared from a recurrence of famine conditions which prevailed during the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, and duty enjoins us that we should go to the succour of our less fortunate brethren as a mark of our gratitude for the generous assistance that they rendered us on the above occasions. The Government of India and other Provincial authorities did and were doing of course everything they could, but there was room for private philanthropy. It was here that Bombay was asked by H. E. Sir George Clarke to do its part, and it is a matter of sincere gratification to note that with His Excellency's initiative and example before the people, the fund which was resolved to be started in Bombay will meet with a generous response. A Committee is formed and subscriptions are invited. Over ten thousand rupees were subscribed at the meeting, H. E. Sir George Clarke heading the list with a handsome sum of Rupees 500. It marks his Excellency's deep sympathy for the poor of this country, and a genuine desire to help them in their sufferings. We trust Bombay will be able to send a fairly substantial contribution to the Indian Famine Fund at Calcutta.

BACK BAY AGAINST MAHIM WOODS.

The "Indian Spectator":—Those who have advised the local Government to abandon the scheme of reclaiming Back Bay for the present, and to accommodate the wealthy classes in Mahim Woods, seem to have counted without their hosts. The landowners, residents and rate-payers of Mahim Woods are rather late in raising their voice of protest, but they do not seem to be in a mood to welcome the rich mansion-builders among them. If the improvement of Mahim Woods means the destruction of a million plam trees, and injury and inconvenience caused, by dislodgment or orthewise, to a lakh and a half of poor people, as calculated by the authors of a memorial submitted to Government, one would think twice before advocating such improvement. Some trees will have to disappear to make room for buildings and roads, and if the proximity of palm trees be an invitation to rats, the new theory concerning the etiology of plague may perhaps lead to a more extensive destruction of the princely palms—the glory of our coast than one would have insisted upon in days of yore. The cow and the cocoanut palm are sacred symbols of wealth in India : to cut down a palm tree was at one time regarded as a wanton act of prodigality, bordering on sacrilege even as was the slaughter of a cow. Before man, the lord of creation, all other members of the animal kingdom, as also of the vegetable kingdom, have to recede. Yet it is doubtful whether the Government contemplated destruction of a valuable source of wealth on so large a scale, as is calculated by the Mahim memorialists, when it invited public opinion on the desirability of making the Woods available to the wealthy for residential purposes. The memerialists do not seem desirous of driving the wealthy from their sylvan retreats to the dark blue waters of Back Bay. They merely point out that in the suburbs of Bombay there is any amount of room for the rich to build their villas—from Matunga to Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway line, and from Bandora to Borivli on the B, B. & C. I. Railway line—and that the city of Bombay should be more properly reserved for the poor and the middle classes. That contention is, we think, and we have said so ere now, quite fair. The poor and the middle classes should be as near as possible to their place of employment, while the richer classes should move away from the dust and din of crowded localities. Will these migrate, or will they compete with the former? That seems to be the doubt which has led to th[illegible] of "improving" Mahim [illegible]ing concessions in the [illegible] Department may alter this

NORTHERN FORT.

[illegible]—The City Improvement [illegible] meeting last week, to take [illegible] the improvement of Northern Fort This division has been long neglected, through a misconception that the sanitary condition of the areas within its contours is better off than in other quarters in the heart of the town. The Bombay Corporation invited the attention of the Trust as far back as five years ago to the desirability of improving the Northern division of the Fort, but for one reason or another the scheme was put off, and might have been deferred for another quinquennium had it not been for the strong case which Mr. Sheppard made, last week, for undertaking the work of improvement promptly and without delay. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's attitude in this matter is inexplicable. We find him opposing the scheme tooth and nail wherever he has been given an opportunity to discuss it. Mr. Ibrahim is one of the representatives of the Corporation in the Trust and yet he has spared no pains to undo the wishes of the Corporation by every argument, plausible or otherwise, that he could rally to bolster up a forcible feeble case. Without prejudice to Mr. Ibrahim's rights to view things according to his own light and conviction, we think that no extraordinary measure of foresight was required in him to see that there was more reason in the collective wisdom of the Corporation than in his individual opinion in a matter of so self-evident utility. Mr. Ibrahim talks of Nagpada, a locality which is more densely populated by poor-class Mahomedans than by any other community, and compares the sanitary condition in the residents of that locality with that of the Fort. The percentage which he quotes to show that mortality in Northern Fort is lower than the average death-rate in condensed localities in the central part of the city, is altogether misleading. The Fort is separated into two distinct divisions, the Southern representing business locality, and the Northern residential quarters. The latter, in its turn, is appropriated in its healthiest situation by businessmen, for whose delectation, the City Improvement Trust have got erected a rampart of high buildings; and in the interior, hemmed in with Chinese walls at the West there exists the worst of localities dark, ill-ventilated and shut up against light and air.

HINDU CHARITIES.

The "Gujerati": It is often complained that the charities of the Hindu community are often neither well conceived nor properly managed. Though there are a number of temples in need of urgent repair and proper management, rich Hindus think it meritorious to go on adding to the number of such temples. Institutions for the feeding of the poor and hungry are not being managed as efficiently as one would like to see them managed with a view to carry out the objects of the original founders. The Gujarati community is well known for its benevolence and philanthropy. But it is doubtful if its charities are always conceived in the same enlightened and progressive spirit as in the case of Parsee philanthropists. We are not against the establishment of Dharmshalas, pilgrim houses, institutions for benefit of the infirm and the poor or dumb animals, and charitable institutions of a like character. But it is certainly very questionable whether the multiplication of an endless number of temples, when the existing ones are more than sufficient to meet the religious and spiritual requirements of the Hindu community and stand in need of better management, does really conduce to the moral and spiritual progress of the community in the long run. There are critics who are not afraid of saying that the object in founding temples is more personal rather than devotional or religious.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 21st April 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in transmission. Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	20	5	40 p. m.	13	20
Teheran ...	21	1	50 p. m.	1	10
Suez	21	2	25 p. m.	0	35

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land-line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

Telegrams of all classes for Burma are now accepted as Burma wires working well (21-4-08.)

MARRIAGES between the following has been arranged :—Henry Anstruther, elder son of Thomas Hetheriugton, J.P., of Berechurch Hall, olchester, and Merriell, elder daughter of Col. Sir A. Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and granddaughter of the late F. hristopher Bland, of Derryquin Castle, County Kerry.

THE marriage arranged between Lieut. C. O. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine, younger son of the late Lieut.-Col. C. H. Campbell, R. A., and of Mrs. Campbell, Eagles Nest, Offley, Hitchin, and Helen, youngest daughter of the late Robert T. K. Levett, of Packington Hall, Staffordshire, and Mrs. Levett, Rosemouth, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, will take place during the second week in May.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1908.

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

THE annual report of the Director of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency for 1906-07 is a record of appreciable progress and, as a report, is distinctly more complete than the reports of previous years. One of the most important subjects with which the department has to deal is the training of Village Accountants and Circle Inspectors in the arcana of survey and settlement practice; for upon the work of these men the entire fabric of the Land Records Department is based; and too often their work, it is to be feared, has been marred by laziness or by their employment upon other forms of revenue duty, which, though important in their own way, ought, at least in the case of Circle Inspectors, to be considered as of purely secondary importance. During the year under review the experiment of an examining board was for the first time introduced, and all Circle Inspectors who had attended the classes for Settlement and Surveying at the head-quarter towns in each division were required to appear before it. The results appear to have been most satisfactory, not only in view of the actual number of men who successfully passed the test, but also because the change in the mode of examination acted as an inducement to the men to take more interest in their work than they are stated to have taken hitherto. It is to be hoped that the knowledge thus acquired will be taken full advantage of, and that the Circle Inspectors will not be permitted to grow stale or forget the lessons of their training by forced employment in the taluka head-quarter offices. Apparently there is a tendency on the part of Mamlatdars to call in the aid of these men for the actual collection of revenue, for enquiries into tagavi applications, for auction sales under the Land Revenue Code and for various miscellaneous revenue work, for the prosecution of which he is not primarily engaged and paid by Government. In consequence the Circle Inspector's routine work, such as the inspection of village crops and boundary marks, is bound to suffer. In the case of the latter work, it is now more than ever important that the Circle Inspector should be given a free hand and full time for his own legitimate duties, inasmuch as the duty of inspecting and repairing boundary marks has now been taken out of the hands of the Village Accountant and consigned to him. This arrangement is, to judge from the past experience of most revenue officers, unquestionably desirable; for the Village Accountant, at least in the Deccan, has never made the smallest attempt to grapple with the work of restoring boundary marks and was quite satisfied to merely record the orders of a succession of itinerating revenue officials that such and such a stone or this or that bund required immediate renewal.

It is indeed somewhat doubtful whether the Village Accountant will ever become a good surveyor, unless his general status is improved and he himself be drawn from a better educated class than he at present is: and it might be a wiser plan to follow the policy outlined faintly in the report of the Director, which apparently aims at resuscitating a regular Survey Department, relegating the village officer to the work of collecting the village revenue and its allied duties. The lack of interest which the Village Accountant takes in surveying work is to be seen in the comparatively small number of men who pass the test in surveying, and the Director speaks of their showing an invincible repugnance to this class of work: but possibly these men are not as much to blame as a cursory perusal of the Land Records report might lead one to believe. The work of the Village Accountant has been gradually increasing during the last twenty years, but his salary, which is very exiguous, has not done so; he is the man to whom every department connected with the administration of the districts eventually turns to get work in the village done; and he belongs to a class which, considering its responsibilities, has the most meagre education. One can scarcely be surprised, then, if the village officer endeavours to shirk a burden, such as survey work, which demands a not inconsiderable amount of intellect and steady application.

The work of compiling the Record of Rights appears to have progressed smoothly and with far more accuracy than was evident at its first inception. It is reported to have been practically completed in Gujarat; while out of 29 talukas in which work was commenced during 1906-07, the compilation of the register and the test of the entries was completed in 26. Mr. Curtis offers some very noteworthy suggestions as to the method whereby this Record can be made not only more popular, but of more practical use as a record of title in lands: and we have no doubt that he is right in thinking that its real value will only accrue from its combination with the work of the Registration Department, and that every effort should be made to render the records of that department and the village Record of Rights mutually complementary. But any movement to this end must prove of little value unless the Record of Rights, when once compiled, is kept up to date. So far apparently there has been a disposition among taluka and sub-divisional officers to regard the Record of Rights, when completed, as a troublesome bit of work well finished and to straightway bury it decently in the local record-room: whereas it is only by using it continually as a work of reference and regularly amending it to accord with the actual mutations that take place, that it can prove, as it unquestionably ought to do, an encyclopædia of information advantageous to both Government and the people.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE new Bishop of Bombay, just appointed, the Rev. Edwin James Palmer, is in his fortieth year, having been born on 10th January 1869. He is the youngest Bishop Bombay has ever had, with the exception of Dr. Mylne, who, when he came here to preside over the diocese of Bombay, was younger still, only thirty-three, a fact which led to his being called for some time the "boy bishop". The new Bishop is not so young as that; but still he is young enough and may look forward to a long reign. Mr. Morley, in recommending him to the King for nomination, has not looked to party considerations, for the new Bishop comes of a well-known Unionist family and is cousin to the present High Commissioner in South Africa, the Earl of Selborne, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Unionist Ministry. Mr. Morley must have looked only to fitness, though it must have given him pleasure to promote in this way a nephew of his old colleague in Mr. Gladstone's great Administration which closed in gloom in 1885, Roundell Palmer, first Earl of Selborne. The latter distinguished statesman was a Liberal before the unfortunate split in the party over Home Rule drove so many other men of eminence like him from it, and was Mr. Gladstone's great lieutenant, serving in two of his Cabinets as Lord Chancellor. Roundell Palmer, before he was raised to the woolsack, was a great lawyer, and distinguished himself much as both Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of the Liberals. But though by profession a lawyer, he had strong clerical tastes and took a keen interest in all that related to the Church of England. He belonged to the High Church party, and though a great admirer and friend of Mr. Gladstone, was so strongly against the latter's disestablishment of that Church in Ireland with which he commenced his first great Administration, that he refused to join that Administration in 1869 till that objectionable measure was passed and out of the way, when in 1872 he became Lord Chancellor. He wrote several works in defence of the Church of England, of which the one stating the case against its disestablishment and the other on tithes are well known. The Rev. Edwin James Palmer may be safely supposed to be High Church like his famous uncle. If so, which is very probable, we may take it for granted that the recent unfortunate differences in the administration of the diocese which arose under the late Bishop will be quietly made up, and the High Church party will have peace again, as under Dr. Mylne, our late High Church Bishop.

Another fact which points the same way is that he is an Oxford man, having passed his whole career in that well-known seat of the High Church party, just as Bishop Mylne was Tutor of the new High Chuch institution there, Keble College. He has been long a Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, and whilst studying there obtained the well-known and coveted prize for classical attainments, the Craven scholarship. His connection with Oxford is hereditary, both his father and grandfather having been well-known dons there. His grand-father was an Oxford clergyman and was also some time Gresham Professor of Civil Law there. His father, the Rev. Edwin Palmer, passed his whole long life of over seventy years at that University. He was Fellow of Balliol for twenty-two years till he married in 1867. He achieved great distinction in Latin and won the Chancellor's prize in Latin verse. He succeeded in the Corpus Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature in 1870, that famous classical scholar and man of letters John Conington, and retired from it eight years later in favour of the late Professor Nettleship on being appointed Archdeacon of Oxford. He was also a Canon of Christ Church. The new Bishop has had some near relatives who served in India, and his grand-uncle, Sir Ralph Palmer, was for ten years—1825 to 1835—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras. He has as yet published no work, though he is a ripe classical scholar. Both his father, who was an authority in Latin, and his cousins, Mr. A. Palmer and Mr. C. E. Palmer, have edited several classical texts, among them the elegies of Propertius, the Heroides of Ovid and the Ajax of Sophocles. The Rev. A. S. Palmer is the author of a very interesting dictionary of words perverted in form and meaning by false derivation of mistaken analogy under the title "Folk Etymology." Altogether, Bombay is to be congratulated on having acquired for its new Bishop a great classical scholar who may be expected to take a keen interest in our educational affairs, and, in this at least, continue the traditions of Dr. Mylne, not since followed by his two successors.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

IT is a matter for congratulation that the Telegraph operators have returned to duty and public inconvenience is at an end—for the time being at all events. Nevertheless it must not be supposed that all danger is at an end. The strikers have signed a declaration of regret, a confession of faith—no doubt with certain mental reservations, for we do not suppose one of them really and sincerely feels that he did wrong. And we are reluctant to say they did, in putting pressure on Government when ill-advised pressure was put upon them. We hold that they were justified in their action, inconvenient as it was to the public. Public sympathy was with the strikers. They are not able to do the amount of work in this country that their brother signallers are in temperate climates, and it was an act of the greatest injustice to dismiss a batch of signallers indiscriminately fixed upon for alleged slacking. No self-respecting body of men could have done otherwise than as they did. Still the Newlands' innovation regarding shifts is to have a trial—a fair trial we may take it—and much will depend on the results. At the same time let us remember that the Telegraph Department is perhaps the best-paying department under the Government of India and its servants the worst paid. They sent in a temperately worded representation to Government which has for a long time been "under consideration," they showed in it that they are mere slaves, with no Sundays and no holidays. From bed to work from work to bed, with less time for recreation than any other class of men. Besides their pay being inadequate, pension rules are so bad that none can hope ever to enjoy a pension, and the maximum pay they can draw is two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem. Little wonder they complain, less wonder they strike. However, they are prepared to act fairly by Government. We hope Government is prepared to act fairly by them.

LADY LAMINGTON'S WORK GUILD.

THE annual report of Lady Lamington's Work Guild, which has just been published, shows what a remarkably useful institution it is and how greatly deserving of support. Lady Clarke has consented to extend her patronage to the undertaking, and it will henceforth be associated with her name. During the year sixteen different institutions were assisted by the Guild, including one new one—the Bombay Lodge of the Girls' Friendly Society. Mrs. Hall, of Altamont Road, has now charge of the secretarial duties, and ladies willing to assist in cutting out or making up are desired to communicate with her.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Kanzler" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning.

DR. KATRAK proposes to contest the vacancy in the Municipality rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Bollam.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Oceanien" left Aden for Bombay on the 18th instant and she is expected here on Thursday the 23rd instant at 4 p.m.

WE regret to hear of a serious accident, at Muttra, to Captain Livingston Learmouth, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Learmouth was thrown while pig-sticking.

THE Anchor Line steamer "Massilia," outward bound, passed Suez on the 17th and is due here on the 29th instant, and the same Co.'s steamer "Circassia," homeward bound, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 19th instant.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—Mr. E. Bent to act as Sub-Agent at the Secunderabad Sub-Agency.—*vice* Mr. H. Fisher, proceeding on furlough. Mr. F. J. Robins to act temporarily as Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. H. M. Comley, granted short leave.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

INTER-'VARSITY SPORTS.

The Olympic Regatta.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 4.

THE most satisfactory feature of the forty-fifth annual sports between Oxford and Cambridge was the running of T. H. Just of Cambridge in the half mile race. Prior to last Saturday, the prospect of a British victory in the 800 metres race at the Olympic Games did not look over bright, as Shepherd of the Irish-American Club appears to be a very consistent performer and capable of doing just outside 1min. 55secs. for the four furlongs. Just is a much improved runner and he had recently shown 1min. 55 1-2secs., but no one anticipated his doing anything like 1min. 55 4-5secs. This in March, on a somewhat heavy track and with a fairly stiff breeze blowing, compares favourably with the best 'Varsity record—1min. 54 4-5secs. by R. Cornwallis in 1904. As Just was "out by himself" for the last furlong, it is reasonable to suppose he would squeeze out a bit more with someone to force him to the tape, though he appeared to run all out on Saturday. He may also still further improve and with a careful preparation, it is not improbable that he may beat L. J. K. Cross's British record of 1min 54 3-5secs. on a warm summer's day. Of course it is assumed that Just will train for the Olympic Games, and indeed it will be a poor sportsman who will not strive his best for the honour of his Empire, if selected by the committee. Cornwallis has not run since 1906 and the writer has not heard if he is likely to make a re-appearance, but should he do so, our chances of winning the Olympic 800 metres will be considerably improved.

A FINE HURDLER.

A year ago K. Powell of Cambridge just beat G. R. J. Hussey of Oxford in the hurdles with the watch showing 15 3/5secs, there being a stiff wind behind the runners. At the meeting under notice he won again in 16secs. and in spite of the difference in the time, the two performances were almost on a par. To start with, Powell got off very badly and was fully two yards behind the leader at the first flight, but was leading at the sixth hurdle and won comfortably at the end. The turf was heavy and with firm going and a good commencement Powell is very likely to do 15 3/5secs and if so, this will give him a big chance against the best of the American hurdlers. The latter run on cinders, and the hurdles are not so substantial as ours, so that perhaps a fifth of a second is not too much to allow for the difference of conditions. A. A. Krenzelin was the finest American hurdler ever seen and though he did 15 1/5 secs (once)in his own country, his best here was 15 2/5 secs. It will thus be seen that our prospects in the high hurdle race is by no means hopeless. Nor need we dispair in regard to the 400 metres hurdles, as O. Graenings and L. A. Burton are very hot at the distance, while J. B. Densham is another who will take some beating. If some of our quarter-milers took up the game, they might also discover they had the gift. We used to have some rattling hurdlers in the Nottingham district and if some of the old timers looked out for a likely man, it might result in good.

THE BISHOP'S SONS.

Three of the four runners in the "quarter" at the Inter-'Varsity sports were the sons of Bishops. The brothers C. N. and C. M. Chavasse of Orford are twin sons of the Bishop of Liverpool, while E. H. Ryle (the winner) is the son of the Bishop of Winchester. The last named did 51 secs, and he is a fine striding runner who might do 50 or better in the summer. Our main hope for the 400 metres at the Olympic Games is Lieut. Wyndham Halswell whose best record is 48 4/5secs on a loose track. Fit and well this brilliant Scotch athlete would show all comers his back at the finish, though 'tis true he was beaten at Athens in 1906. None of the other winners at the Inter-'Varsity Sports are likely to help the Empire at the Olympiad, so that there is no reason for special comment. The victory of the Cantabs, by 6 events to 4, was somewhat of a surprise and made the record of the Light Blues 22 wins as against 21 by Oxford, with two ties.

ANOTHER MARATHON TRIAL.

Another Marathon Trial race was decided at Putney on Saturday, this being promoted by the Ranelagh Harriers for the members of the club. F. S. Thompson, the seven miles walking champion (who walked 7 and ran 10 miles inside two hours last year) was expected to put up a big performance. He won easily enough, but his time of 2 hours 8 mins. 30-1/5 secs. was not great. He is capable of better things, however, and may show to more advantage in the Polytechnic Trial in three weeks time. The entry for this is likely to be a very representative one and if the conditions be favourable, some big performances may be expected.

THE OLYMPIC REGATTA.

Everything points to the Olpmpic Regatta at Henley being the biggest affair of the kind ever held in the country. The officials in charge are determined that the visitors shall be favourably impressed by the hospitality extended to them. In the past many strangers have returned to their own country after visiting Henley, and complained of the arctic manner of English oarsmen, and not without cause. Exclusiveness can easily be overdone, and the best sportsmen here recognise this. It is expected that the entertainment of visitors to the Olympic Regatta will cost £800 and at a meeting held recently to discuss ways and means promises of subscriptions amounting to £200 were received. Besides this, several well known people will entertain some hundreds of visitors privately, so the oarsmen appear to be in for a good time.

BILLIARDS.

The talk of the billiard world is the wonderful form of T. Reece of Oldham, who has now quite asserted his right to be considered in the very first flight. He easily beat Charles Dawson in the deciding heat of Messrs. Burroughes and Watts' tournament, and though in receipt of a 2,000 points start, he actually scored within ten points of the Huddlesfield player. Thus he again demonstrated that his challenge to play Dawson on level terms has reason in it. That next season will be a red-letter one, is certain, as H. W. Stevenson (just returned from his world's trip) will be again in the field and we are fairly certain to see a match or matches for the championship. Nor would it come as a great surprise should John Roberts again take on the best in a big game. He is now playing Fred Weiss a match of 15,000 up on an octangular table, and the wonderful manner he retains his form, in spite of his 60 years, is remarkable. Big breaks on this form of table are not expected and items of 229 and 251 created big impressions. On Wednesday evening, however, the veteran astonished the onlookers by compiling a break of 435 and such a run clearly shows that Roberts is still a wonder.

CYCLING.

The outdoor cycle race season may be said to have opened with the Salford Harriers' five miles club championship at Manchester, on Saturday, when Ben Jones of Wigan won somewhat easily. Most of the cracks have commenced training earlier than usual this season so as to be on edge for the Olympic Sports. Our amateurs have always done well against those of other countries and we ought to be to the fore in the cycle events at the coming Olympiad. Last season's racing served to show that we have a good level lot of sprinters and one grand long-distance champion in Meredith. What we want, however, is another crack such as A. L. Reed and it is hoped the early racing will enable one of the stars to display big improvement on last year's form. Turning a moment to professionals, Benyon is shaping better in Paris and now that he has had time to study Continental tactics he ought to prove a thorn in the sides of all and sundry. Little A. E. Wills is also hopeful of doing good things behind pacing, but the man home sportsmen anticipate will surprise the Continental pace followers, is R. Shirley. This wonderful rider has accomplished some remarkable unpaced rides on the roads from 50 to 200 miles and he is quite likely to add to his reputation, now that he has determined to ride as a professional behind pacing.

FOOTBALL.

How form in football varies, has been strikingly illustrated during the past few days. During the present season Manchester City beat Newcastle, on the latter's ground, by 6 goals to 0, and Manchester City also beat Newcastle. These happenings were in League football and not in mere friendlies. Turning to cup fray, we find that both the Manchester teams were knocked out by Fulham, which pointed to the latter doing well against Newcastle in the semi-final of the Cup at Liverpool on Saturday. A more one-sided match, however, has seldom been seen, Newcastle playing with their rivals and winning by 6 goals to 0. After this Newcastle will be strongly fancied to win the final and as it will be the third appearance of the team at the Crystal Palace within four years, a victory will not be out of place. Newcastle will have to meet Wolverhampton, this team having luckily beaten Southampton (2-0) in the other semi-final. The prospects of Newcastle prevailing appear to be improved by the result of a League match on Wednesday, when Fulham defeated the "Wolves" by 2 goals to 1, though the losers only had eight men on the field at the end. In connection with the cup ties on Saturday it may be pointed out that 45,500 people paid £1,773 to see the Newcastle and Fulham match, while the attendance at Chelsea was 45,000 and the receipts £2,666, easily a record for a semi-final.

While dealing with the uncertainties of football, mention must be made of the final of the Irish Cup at Dublin on Saturday. This ended in Bohemians beating Shelbourne by 3 goals to 1, though the successful team has only won one League match during the season. The winning team is entirely composed of amateurs and it is the first time the trophy has gone to the club.

LEAGUE MATTERS.

The most brilliant performance in connection with the First League football lately, was the 3 goals to 0 win of Chelsea on visiting Everton and after this, the Stamford Bridge team ought to finish well up the table. Defeats for prominent teams in the second division have made the struggle for promotion even keener than ever and five teams are now well in the running. Derby county lost at Blackpool on Saturday and at Oldham on Monday, while Bradford City sustained a reverse on visiting West Bromwich Albion, which leaves the position as follows : Bradford and Oldham each with 43 points for 32 games, Derby and Leicester Fosse 42 points for 31 games, and Fulham 41 points for 31 games. A defeat has also to be chronicled against Celtic in a Scottish League fixture, Dundee (at home) proving victorious by 2 goals to 0. Celtic, however, although behind both Falkirk and Dundee on the table, will probably again win the Championship.

RUGBY.

Cornwall has at last won the Rugby County Championship. The honours were well earned. Since Devon beat Cornwall early in December the county's representatives have piled up no fewer than 106 points as against 22 by rivals, and beaten Gloucestershire, Devon, Middlesex and Durham. It was the last named (as holders) that Cornwall met for the Championship at Redruth and in the presence of 17,000 spectators fairly wiped out the Northerners by 17 point to 3. The success o Cornwall is a tribute to Welsh methods, as the county champions have learnt much from matches against noted clubs from Wales and Cardiff in particular. That the honour has passed on to another county, gives satisfaction in Rugby circles, as the more often this happens, the more the game is fostered throughout the country.

THE TURF.

It is possible that Mr. James R. Keene's colours will be prominent on the English Turf this season. It will be remembered that Mr. Keen headed the list of American winning owners last season with over £80,000 opposite his name, a big proportion of which was won by Colin, the crack two-year-old. All Americans regret the latter is not nominated for our Derby this year, but next year his half brother Ultimus may be seen at Epsom. We may, however, see an American owner's colours prominent in the big Epsom race this year. Reference is made to W.K. Vanderbilt, whose Seasick II (bred and trained in France) has been well backed for the Derby at prices down to 100 to 12. The race looks very open at the present time and eight or nine animals have been well supported. A year ago Royal Realm was expected to do great things as a two year-old, but he was somewhat disappointing, though the way he finished up by winning the Gimcrack Stakes looks promising.

The Lawyer II ran a good race in the Grand National and carried his owner Mr. Whitaker into third place. The merit of this is enhanced when it is added that the horse sufferred from heart disease. This was not known at the time, but the day after the race he was found dead in his stable and the true explanation of a recent indisposition was thereby forthcoming. The horse must have been wonderfully game to get such a course under circumstance and it is strange he showed no ill effects immediately afterwards.

The wind up of the Liverpool meeting was noteworthy for a brilliant performance by Cackler in the Champion Steeplechase, Mr. A. Smith's horse winning easily from Timothy Titus and four more rivals. The race was run over 2 miles and 7 furlongs of the Grand National course and therewas not even a single fall in contrast to the long list of casualties in the "National." The going, however, was much lighter and the distance two miles less, while of course the fences get a bit knocked about in the big race. Another matter for comment in regard to the Liverpool meeting, was the success of Danny Maher who "caught the Judges eye" three times on the last day. His best success was on Battle Axe in the Stanley Stakes, and this son of William the Third (a Gold Cup winner) and Britannia ought to be prominent in two-year-old races this season.

ST. SIMON DEAD.

It is not long since the death of Diamond Jubilee and Persimmon had to be chronicled and now comes the news of the death of St. Simon, the sire of the two Derby winners named. St. Simon was at exercise yesterday morning, when he suddenly toppled over and was dead in five minutes, heart failure being the cause. He was bred by the late Prince Batthyany, who died suddenly when watching the Two Thousand Guineas in 1883,and in consequence of the absurd rule regarding the death of nominators, St. Simon had no opportunity of winning classic honours. He was purchased by the Duke of Portland for 1,500 guineas when a two-year-old, and in stud fees alone earned over £400,000 and so ranks as one of the biggest bargains in connection with the Turf.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

Great interest was taken in the 36 hole match at Deal yesterday between Harry Vardon of England and Arnaud Massy of France, the open champion, Vardon had shown such good form at Nice recently, that he was strongly fancied for the match under notice and he easily beat the champion. The latter was quite off his game and though Vardon finally won by 9 up with 7 to play, he himself failed to show anything approaching his best form. Vardon did the morning round in 78, which is 5 strokes worse than the record (his own) for the course. Vardon showed great confidence and to the surprise of the onlookers outdrove Massy as well as doing better on the greens.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

ITALY'S STRING OF GRIEVANCES.

SHARP NOTE TO THE PORTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

While being gratified at the settlement regarding the post offices, Signor Tittoni has directed the Turkish Ambassador's serious attention to the attitude of various Turkish officials towards the Italian Consular authorities and subjects; to the obstacles in the acquisition of real estate; and to the practical prohibition of the Italian coasting trade at Tripoli.

The Turkish Ambassador has promised that the Porte would examine the demands in a friendly spirit, but Signor Tittoni sends a Note to the Porte insisting on the withdrawal of the Tripoli prohibition immediately.

BELIASUVER AFFAIR.

Alarming Prospect.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the detachment sent in pursuit of the Persian brigands has returned to Shirnis with a loss of three killed and ten wounded. The brigands are now threatening Shirnis, whither a body of Cossacks has been despatched.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

A telegram received in Tiflis from the Officer Commanding at Beliasuver reports that immense hordes of Nomads are advancing on the post. The position is serious and strong reinforcements are required.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Churchill's Dictum.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Manchester, said it was altogether wrong to assert that Home Rule had been abandoned or indefinitely shelved.

The next election was far distant. Its central issue was merely speculation, but he frankly admitted that his opinion had ripened during the last two years; and he was now convinced that a national settlement of the Irish question on broad general lines, was indispensable to a harmonious conception of Liberalism. We had, he said, a great object-lesson in South Africa. He had the authority of Mr. Asquith for saying that the Government at the next election would claim full authority to deal with Irish Self-Government without being restricted to mere measures of devolution.

PROSIT!

British Tars Dine with Kaiser.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The officers of the British Battleship "Implacable" at Corfu, entertained the Kaiser at tea yesterday, and dined with His Imperial Majesty in the evening.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

Excursion Train Smash.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Two crowded excursion trains which were returning to Melbourne from Bendigo and Ballarat, collided, at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, at Braybrook Junction.

Forty-one bodies have been found and sixty persons were injured.

The wreckage caught fire and several were severely burned.

LATER.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the latest reports of the railway disaster give the number of killed as forty-two, and of injured as eighty.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Troops Rapidly Reinforced.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The French troops in Southern Algeria are being rapidly reinforced.

U. S. CURRENCY.

Commission Suggested.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

A Despatch from Washington states that the House Committee has shelved the Bill which was substituted for the Aldrich Currency Bill, and has favourably reported on a Bill brought forward by Mr. Fowler for the appointment of a Commission to prepare a scientific financial and currency system Bill.

JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Reuter wires from Tokio that M. Iguin, Councillor to the Japanese Embassy in London, will succeed M. Hayashi as Minister at Peking, M. Hayashi becoming Ambassador to Rome.

THE OUTRAGE BY MOHMANDS.

SITUATION MOST SERIOUS.

"Lashkar" Raised.

RETALIATORY MEASURES ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAH[illegible]

The "Pioneer" states, it is [illegible] tribesmen ha[illegible] and that in sp[illegible] that any furth[illegible] territory will entail rep[illegible] part of the Indian Government, th[illegible] not hesitated to attack the troops posted in the forts and villages within our borders.

On Sunday afternoon a party of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in charge of a convoy, while marching to Muttah, were attacked. One man was killed and two wounded. Last night the various camps were heavily sniped, firing continuing through a great part of the night. Camps have been strengthened with barbed wire entanglements. The greater part of the Peshawar garrison is now posted along the Mohmand border.

The correspondent also states that it is believed that this gathering of trans-bordermen includes the Shinwaris, and men of Halimzai, Musa, Utmanzai and Tanakzai Khel of the Mohmand tribe. The exact number is not known, but there are various reports placing the numbers between 8,000 and 12,000 men.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Everything was quiet last night upon the Mohmand border. Reinforcements, however, are being sent to Peshawar from Nowshera, in case of further trouble, and the Nowshera garrison is being strengthened.

The following information has been given out officially:—

During the past few weeks there have been considerable signs of unrest in the Mohmand country, north west of Peshawar. It appears that during the recent Zakka Khel expedition mullas were inciting the tribesmen in the Mohmand country to combine with the Zakka Khel against Government. Their efforts were so far successful that they actually raised a small "lashkar," which arrived on the scene of operations too late, owing to the rapidity with which the expedition was brought to a conclusion. Not unnaturally the tribesmen once excited were disinclined to return quietly to their homes. The immediate outcome was a series of raids committed along the Mohmand-Peshawar border. Towards the end of March on the night of the 24th in the village of Marozai, six miles north-east of Shankargurh, the police station was raided, two Hindus being killed and one wounded. The garrisons at Abazai and Shabkadr turned out, but the raiders escaped. On the following night the village of Mirsadher, two miles from Marozai, was attacked, several Hindu houses being looted and burned and one Hindu carried off. Malik Ghulam Khan of Pandiali, through whose whole villages the raiders passed on their return, rescued the Hindu and arrested two raiders. This Malik is a well wisher of Government and remained loyal throughout the rising of 1897. On the 30th March a further raid was committed at Chikkar, nine miles south-east of Shankargurh, several Hindus' houses being looted. In consequence of these raids the military detachments at Abazai and Shabkadr were strengthened at the request of the civil authorities, and a military garrison was placed in Matta Mughal Khel, so as to set free the border military police for patrolling duties. The action of Malik Ghulam Khan in rescuing the Hindu and arresting the two raiders added fuel to the fire. The Malik was promptly proclaimed a Kaffir. The Mullas over the border commenced to raise a "lashkar" with a view to wreaking vengeance on Ghulam Khan and to committing raids in British territory. The reinforcements of the border posts apparently afforded a pretext to the Mullas for proclaiming that Government intended to invade the Mohmand country. A few days later, reports were received that certain Mullas with a large following had crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura about the middle of April. In order to give no colour to the rumour that the British Government intended to invade Mohmand territory, further reinforcement was not despatched to the frontier until it was announced that a gathering numbering 5,000, 2,000 of whom were said to have come from the Afghan side of the border, had actually reached Kamali, about 20 miles from the Peshawar border, and that the tribesmen were flocking to the Mullas' standards. As the villages on the frontier were in a state of panic, and at the urgent request of the political authorities, Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Peshawar Division, despatched on the 17th April reinforcements numbering 550 infantry, one squadron of cavalry and 2 field guns to strengthen the line, Michi-Shabkadr-Abazai.

The force, which is now under the command of General Willcocks at Shabkadr, comprises four guns, 80th field battery, and detachments of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Warwickshire Regiment, 19th Lancers, 21st Cavalry Guides, 53rd Sikhs, 26th Punjabis, 57th Rifles, 59th Rifles, and a section of Sappers and Miners. The camps along the border have been protected with barbed wire entanglements.

LORD KITCHENER AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 21.

Lord Kitchener and staff arrived here at 1 p.m. His Excellency was met at the station by Sir Henry McMahon, Major-General Clements, Colonel Turner, and Mr. Williams, the Judicial Commissioner, and all the other political officers present at Quetta. Lord Kitchener's arrival was private with the exception of salutes.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

Men Resume Work.

BOMBAY.

The men signed the declarations required by the Director-General of Telegraphs and returned to work yesterday morning at the Central Office. They were divided into three batches, the first of which went to work at 7 [illegible] batches going on at 3 p.m. [illegible] office has now [illegible]res are said to [illegible]ary and the [illegible] back to their

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Mr. O'Reilly, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, has been appointed to the Watch Committee, of which the names of Messrs. Maxwell and Styan have already been announced, to investigate the new system of telegraph signallers' hours.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

All the strikers having returned, and wor in the Telegraph office here is in full swing from to-day, and all classes of messages are being received for India and Burma.

THE LATE TELEGRAPH PEONS.

Memorialising Against Dismissal.

The Telegraph peons of the Bombay Central Office, who were dismissed a few days ago for going on strike, are memorialising the Government of India against the order of dismissal. It will be remembered that the men refused to accept the notices of dismissal, saying they did not bear the 'regulation' number. They wired to the Director-General of Telegraphs asking him if their memorial of March last had been received by him and if their dismissal was issued under his instructions. No reply was received to this telegram, and a reminder was sent a few days ago. On Sunday last the Director-General replied by wire that the men were dismissed under his orders. The men are now memorialising the Government of India against the order of dismissal, and praying for reinstatement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS April 21.—Capt. ; McNamara, Queens, from Agra.
Maj. Tighe, R.F.A., from Fyzabad.
Lieut-Col. Wilson, 112th L.I., from England.
Lieut. Gerrald, 16th Rajputs, from Manipur.
Capt. Steel, 17th Cavalry, from Japan.
Lt.-Col. Narsh, I.M.S., from Jubulpore.
Capt. Corry, R.E., from Kirkee.
Capt. Gunning, 21st Cavalry, from Nowshera.
Maj. Vincent, R.G.A., Roorkee, from England.
Lieut. Brooke, R.F.A., from Meerut.
Maj. Peck, D.A.A.G., from Peshawar.
Lieut. Bean, 101st Grenad from Mhow.
Lieut. Taylor, 42nd D. Regt., from Doli.
Capt. Geddes, 64th Pioneers, from Belgaum.
Lieut. Eales, R.F.A., from Poona.
Lieut. Gillum, Webb, 2nd Worces. from Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Galloway, R.F.A., from Neemuch.
Lieut. Haig, R.E., from Secunderabad.
Lieut.-Col. Holloway, 64th Pioneers, from England.
Lieut. Deane, 44th Merwara Inf., from Ajmer.
Major Kemp, R.E., from Jubbulpore.
Lieut. Palmer, 113th Inf., from Aden.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 21.—Capt McNamara, The Queens to England.
Maj. Tighe, R F A to England.
Lt-Col. Wilson, 1 D.L.I. to Lucknow.
Maj. Johnson, 22 Punjabis, to England.
Col Quaye, I M S to Aden.
Lieut Brooke, R F A to England.
Capt Corry R E to England.
Capt Gunning, 21st Cavalry.
Maj Vincent Roorkee, Regt to Roorkee.
Lieut Gerrald, 16th Rajputs, to England.
Maj. Peek, 22nd Cav D A A G to England.
Lt Col Hardy, 97 Deccan Inf, to England.
Capt Stanger Leathes, I M S to England.
Lieut Geldard, R F A, to Ceylon.
Lieut Eales, R F A to Ceylon.
Capt Holme, R G A to England.
Capt Goodfellow, 38 P W O C I H to Ceylon.
Lieut Taylor, 42nd Deoli Regt to England.
Lieut Oxley, Gordon Highl Regt. to England.
Capt Geddes, 64th Pioneers to England.
Lieut Tryman, Bedf Regt, to Ceylon.
Lieut Gullion-Webb, 2nd Worces., to England.
Lieut Galloway, R.G.A. to England.
Lt.-Col Holloway, 64th Pioneers, to Belgaum.
Maj Kemp. R.E. to England.
Col. Richardson, 12 Pioneers to London.
Major Arbuthnot 28th L.C. to Sangor.
Capt Kidd, 123 Rifles, to England.
Lieut. Lecky, 119th Inf., to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Lieutenant Trelawney, 30th Horse, is transferred to the 69th Punjabis.

Captain Van Someren, 45th Sikhs, has been granted as extension of three years' tenure with the Burma Military Police.

Colonel H. P. Hickman, Royal Artillery, has been selected for appointment as Inspector of Coast Defences in succession to General Bowles.

Lieutenant Blyth, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Second-Lieutenant MacBrayne, 17th Lancers, permitted to resign his commission.

Brigadier-General Fenton, commanding the Rangoon Brigade, is granted leave of absence for seven months.

Colonel F. C. Beatson, Deputy Adjutant General, proceeds on four months' leave from next month.

It has been decided that commissions of all combatant native officers and warrants of all departmental British and native warrant officers as well as honorary commissions, can only be replaced when it has been satisfactorily proved that their loss occurred though circumstances beyond the owner's control, and then only "true" copies will be issued and will be so marked.

It has been ruled that the rate of pension (Indian army order 711 of 1906) is applicable to Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer continuous service officers and to Royal Engineer officers with not less than 20 years' service for Indian pension.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

POONA LIQUOR-SHOPS. A curious and rather amusing story reaches me from the Deccan capital, to the effect that a well-known Brahman extremist has been trying to persuade the Poona Muhammadans of the poorer classes to abjure liquor and boycott the city's liquor-shops. This attempt to sway the Musalman population is presumably part and parcel of a general plan of campaign designed to cause trouble to the authorities under the guise of a temperance movement. Apparently a good deal of preliminary talking had been privately due by the henchmen of the extremist in question; and the train was gradually laid for a large meeting of Muhammadans at which our extremist was to hold forth and strongly urge the Muhammadans of Poona not to touch liquor any more. All seemed very promising, and the day for the meeting was fixed. But alas! the best laid schemes of mice and men aft gangagley. Among the Musalman residents of Poona, was a petty trader who had lived for ten or twelve years in Bombay City and had only recently established a business in Poona. On this account, as he himself put it, his intelligence was of a far higher-order than that of his Poona co-religionists: and when he was informed by the latter of the proposed meeting and was urged to attend, he, so to speak, put his head down and went for them. "Ho, ye people without shame, ye unintelligent sheep" he is reported to have said, "know ye not that the sacred Koran forbade ye thousands of years ago to eschew all drink? And ye have not listened to the word of the Prophet of God. And now at the simple call of a Hindu, a man of no account among the Faithful, ye propose to relinquish the habit. Is this seemly? Who is this Hindu weaver of tales? Is he your Pegambar? Is he the Prophet, that ye hang upon his words and strive to do his bidding? Tobah! you men of Poona, are surely dull-witted, men of no account, if you thus grant to the words of a Hindu unbeliever the attention which you deny to the behest of the Prophet of God (upon whom be peace)! Go ye to Bombay, and learn there to comport yourselves as men and Musalmans!" Now when they heard his words, the men of Poona city were ashamed and took oath among themselves that nothing should induce them to attend the meeting convened by the brass-tongued Hindu. And to that oath they adhered. The Musalman meeting convened by the stormy petrel of Deccan politics never took place and never will take place; and some of the Sunni Musalmans of Bombay, are much elated at the thought that their Poona brethren have been saved from making fools of themselves.

THE BANDORA FIRE. Apparently Bandora has suddenly awakened to the fact that its arrangements for dealing promptly and efficaciously with fires are distinctly prehistoric and practically valueless. A large cigarette factory has been gutted in consequence of the absence of any sort of fire-brigade; and local residents are now urging the necessity of providing the town with a properly trained force and up-to-date appliances. This is doubtless most excellent advice. But the engines and the brigade are not likely to be of much use, unless there is a proper supply of water in emergencies. That is the vital question for the consideration of the Bandora Municipality which has hitherto done little more than talk and divide itself into antagonistic factions. It is alleged that the present water-supply of Bandora is obtained solely from the Bombay watermains on sufferance; that is to say, the Bandora Municipality begs the Bombay Corporation to grant it a contract for a limited period to tap the Bombay mains outside the city's limits; and at the expiry of that period it is quite open to the Bombay Corporation to decline to renew the contract. This strikes one as a dangerous position for Bandora. The optimists replies that the Bombay Corporation are never likely to refuse renewal of the contract as so many Bombay people reside at Bandora, and that in all probability Bandora will before long be amalgamated with Bombay City.

As regards the latter proposition, one cannot deny to it a certain measure of possibility; and in many respects it would be advantageous to Bombay to include both Bandora and Kurla within its limits. But the step will not be taken for several years to come,—not in fact until Bombay has set her existing territory in better order, has extended her residential area to the northern limits of Mahim, Sion and Matunga, and has reorganized her executive and administrative departments to cope with the work of that extension. Bombay in fact has at present too much pressing work to carry through within her proper geographical limits to think of dealing with insanitary places outside those limits; and therefore it would be a wise step on the part of the Bandora authorities to set about providing a proper water-supply of their own. As Bombay continues to expand, she will stand more and more in need of all the supply that her lakes and gathering grounds can afford; and unless some heroic remedy like the duplication of the Tansa main is decided upon, she will almost certainly be compelled sooner or later to refuse the grant of water from her own mains to areas outside the island. The sooner Bandora faces the situation, therefore, and sets to work to obtain a proper pipe supply of her own, the better will it be for herself: and until that is done, it seems premature to talk of highly-organized fire-brigades and the latest pattern of fire-engine. Before the Municipality of Bombay can justifiably undertake to administer Bandora through its Health, Engineering and other departments, it must pay more attention to Mahim, which is at present very badly-lighted, decidedly dirty, and lacking in properly metalled roads.

The local residents of Mahim are apparently much averse to any improvement of their woodland area and one can understand and to some extent sympathize with people who foresee the acquisition for public purposes of lands which have belonged to them and their families for generations. But this is the inexorable law of expansion of cities. The cultivated lands of antiquity must disappear in favour of the streets and buildings of commercial prosperity: and the people of Mahim, who have submitted so lengthy a protest to Government, are in no worse plight than the men who once cultivated and dwelt in the cocoanut groves and oarts of Dhobi Talao, Phanaswadi, and Girgaum. When the latter areas began to be built over and peopled by a purely urban population in the eighteenth century, there is little doubt that the prehistoric oart-dwellers were gradually displaced and must have felt just as grieved as the Mahim burgesses to-day at the disappearance of their ancient holdings. But no sane person can pretend that this displacement was otherwise than necessary, justifiable and desirable; and the oart-owners of Mahim may rest well assured that, even if their cocoanut plantations are not touched by Government or any public corporation, there will in due course come such a pressure of population that their property will insensibly change its character and will fall into the hands of merchants and builders who will lay it out as a residential quarter, but on far less sanitary and pleasant lines than a public corporation would insist upon.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The use of bombs and infernal machines albeit of a somewhat inferior type, appears to have impressed itself upon the minds of a small minority of miscreants in India. One has from time to time heard rumours of the introduction or manufacture of bombs in this country, and French territory has been mentioned as the area whence they are distributed to the northern parts of British India. But the rumours have been mere rumours and nothing more, and the Bengal police have apparently failed to unearth any organized local factory or distributing agency. Recently, however, within a comparatively short period there have been two outrages, the first being the explosion of Sir Andrew Fraser's train and the second, the outrage at Chandernagore, and the question at once arises:—Where did these bombs come from, and are they or are they not of local manufacture? The question is one which only the police can answer after further investigation. One hardly expects that the arrest of Nagendranath Bose will throw much light on the subject; the mischief, if it really exists, lies much deeper than that.

Apparently the meteoric career of Kondrusky has incited others to follow his example and take toll of the sleepy passenger in the railway-trains. With the final capture of the daring Pole at Madras, one assumed that railway-robbery would cease; but only last week, an officer of the Royal Scots, travelling from Deolali to Poona was very nearly robbed in the most barefaced manner of a bag containing valuables. Considering that the climate obliges one to travel as a rule with most of the windows of the railway-carriage open and that perpetual coma appears to affect the smaller railway-officials at most up-country stations, it behoves the authorities of the railway police to be a good deal more alert than they have hitherto been, and to take special steps to quash a practice which under ordinary circumstances is very easily followed in this country of lengthy journeys, slow trains, hot nights and inferior establishments. Train-robberies are by no means unknown on the continent. We remember to have heard quite recently of a bride who lost all her personal valuables on the journey to Marseilles or Brindisi, but the preventive establishment of Europe is much better than the corresponding staff in India, and the nature of the railway-journeys in Europe offer less facilities to the regular thief than journeying in this country. One of the most needed police reforms in India appears to be an improvement in the detective establishment; and in this connection one may perhaps recount a small incident that occurred some little time ago. A certain individual set out for Bombay from the north of India whom the police authorities of that area thought fit to "shadow" on his journey. The wires were doubtless set working and warnings given to the local police all down the line. When the train pulled up at a certain well-known junction, the passenger for Bombay got out to stretch his legs and get some food before proceeding on his journey. Noticing a heavy-booted man on the platform, who appeared to be watching him rather intently, the passenger asked him what he wanted. "Nothing," was the sapient reply, "but I have been ordered to watch you"! 'Verb. Sap.'! thought the passenger and discreetly lost himself, arriving subsequently in Bombay without any further trouble.

NEW CHIEF OF LIMBDI.

Installation Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOT, APRIL 21.

On the 14th instant, Zhalla Shri Dadbha Muluji, who has assumed the name of Dowalatsinhji, was installed on the "gadi" of Limdi with the full administrative powers of a Second Class Chief by Mr. P. S. V. Fitgerald, C. S. I., the able and very popular Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

In the course of his speech, the Agent remarked that the late Chief of Limdi having no son, had expressed his wish that Dowalatsinhji should succeed him, and that the Government acceded to his wish. The Agent expressed confidence that the new Chief would discharge his responsibilities with wisdom and rule justly so that his subjects might enjoy the benefits of an enlightened and progressive administration.

The new Chief expressed his thanks to the British Government for having recognised him as a successor to the Limbdi gadi. He promised to be loyal to the throne and person of his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and considered himself fortunate that he was installed on the "gadi" by Mr. Fitzgerald, and expressed the regret of all that the latter was leaving the province so soon, since no Political Officer had had a greater acquaintance with the history, traditions and sentiments of the Chiefs and people of Kathiawar.

DRAFTS ON LONDON.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £5,00,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The amounts of the Bills issued will be in multiples of £1,000, and no single bill will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

(2) The Bills will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(3) All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 23rd April, 1908.

[Note—Applicants residing in Bombay and Madras may send their applications by post or by wire as may be most convenient to them.]

(4). If the amount of applications received by that time is in excess of the total amount offered by Government, each applicant will be granted such sum out of the total amount available as may be decided by the Comptroller General.

2. If the application is for the issue of a bill at Calcutta the Comptroller General on sanctioning it will advise the applicant and send him a receivable order on the Bank of Bengal for the amount to be paid in respect of the bill. The applicant will pay the money into the Bank of Bengal, and on his presenting the Bank's receipt for the same to the Comptroller General the necessary Bill of Exchange on the Secretary of State will be handed over to the applicant.

When the Comptroller General sanctions an application for the issue of a bill at Bombay or Madras, he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant General concerned. The Accountant General will take immediate steps to communicate with the applicant, and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank will issue to the applicant the necessary bill on the Secretary of State in time for despatch by the English mail of the week.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 12.

His Imperial Highness Prince Zille Sultan, uncle of the present Shah and eldest son of Nasreddin Shah, has been appointed Governor-General to the disturbed and disorderly provinces of Yezd, Kerman and Fars. It will be remembered that this Prince some years ago held the reins of Government of nearly three-fifths of Persia, and he not only governed all those provinces with the fullest credit and satisfaction to all concerned, but he proved to be an administrator, statesman, and diplomat of the highest ability and talent. Peace, security and prosperity were enjoyed by all under his vast jurisdiction. Court jealousies and intrigue, however, gradually brought the Prince into disfavour with his royal father, and as a result he was allowed only to retain the Governorship of Ispahan. This, too, was subsequently wrenched from him, and he was compelled to return and reside at Teheran to all intents and purposes as a paid prisoner. In spite of the numerous enemies he possessed, his unrivalled qualities as a ruler and administrator were admitted by all. Continued disorder and most deplorable and shameful condition of affairs exist in most parts of Persia and more notably in Fars, Yezd and Kerman. The Parliament, the Ministry and the Shah failing to restore order and being in utter despair and dismay, they once more thought of the ablest administrator Persia possessed, and appealed to the Zille Sultan to accept the Governor-Generalship of the Provinces of Yezd, Kerman and Fars.

It has not yet transpired under what conditions the Zille has accepted this most risky and unenviable post fraught with the utmost danger and expense to himself. However, he has started from Teheran for Shiraz, where at present lawlessness of every shade and character exists in a more pronounced form than in the other portions of Persia. At the time of writing I hear the Prince still rounds about Ispahan, whether collecting troops or awaiting instructions from the Imperial Government or awaiting funds to equip the necessary forces for restoring order, no one knows. But it is most satisfactory and re-assuring to have to report that the mere fact of the nomination of the Prince to the Governor-Generalship of Fars and of his being enroute, Fars has quieted down as if by a charm, and perfect security prevails for the nonce and all along the caravan route. How far this happy state of affairs will continue, court, and general intrigue can only tell.

The circumstances surrounding the "Bloss Lynch" incident, reported by Reuter's Bushire agent, are briefly the following.

A certain Arab tribe groaning under Turkish tyranny and misrule, and wishing to obtain redress or even a hearing from the Imperial Government, resolved to make themselves heard through the medium of the British Government and forthwith despatched some armed men to the bank of the river to fire at the English steamer "Bloss Lynch," which they supposed also carried Turkish troops, and, in the hope of killing two birds with one stone, fired a volley as she was steaming down the river. It remains to be seen how far the British representation to the Sublime Porte will ameliorate or aggravate their present position. Such method of bringing their hardships to the notice of higher authorities are common in Persia.

The little French gunboat "Surprise" is reported to have left Basrah direct for India but without waiting for Monsieur de Morgan. I understand great annoyance was felt by the officers and crew, on account of their ship being so closely watched by the British naval authorities. They are alleged to have said that to be viewed with such suspicious eyes and to be followed by two English men-of-war of a superior class to every port the Frenchman called during her cruise, does not speak much for the sincerity and respect of the Anglo-French *entente*.

The Armenian community of Bushire and a portion of the Moslem inhabitants here are much annoyed and excited over an incident of a very painful character which occurred here a few weeks ago, the circumstances of which can be gathered from the copy of the following telegram sent by the Armenian priest here:—

To Their Excellencies.—The Imperial Persian Foreign Minister, Austrian Minister, American Minister, British Minister, Belgian Minister, French Minister, German Minister, Russian Minister, Turkish Minister and Imperial Customs Minister.

I, Vicar of the Armenian Church and community of Bushire, humbly beg to bring to your Excellencies' notice an incident of the most flagrant injustice and barbarous treatment by severe bastinado and imprisonment to Petros, an Armenian, employed by the Imperial Customs, Bushire, at the instance of the Imperial German Consul, Bushire, through the instigation and misrepresentation of his Persian dragoman, one Mirza Abdul Hussein I humbly appeal to your Excellencies in the name of humanity and justice that you may be pleased to cause an impartial enquiry to be made at the Kargozaree of Bushire into the matter in view of obtaining full redress and indemnity for the cruel and barbarous treatment to which Petros has been wantonly subjected.

(Signed) VAHAG,
Vicar of the Armenian Church of St. George.

As a result of the above telegram, the Persian Government has deputed two officials to come to Bushire to conduct the necessary enquiry. One of them, the Sa'ad-el-Sultan, foreign agent of Mohammerah, has already arrived and is waiting for his colleague to arrive from Shiraz. As the course of justice never seems to run smooth in Persia, and as the parties concerned in this barbarous incident are persons of high rank, position and influence, it can be scarcely imagined that justice will at all be allowed to be done to the poor youth Petros, who was so shamefully and publicly castigated.

PADRE SHOT.

Rs. 2,000 Reward.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

The police are still investigating the shooting outrage at Kushtia, in which the Rev. Hickinbotham was shot through the body. He is now pronounced out of danger.

A reward of Rs. 2,000 is offered for the arrest of the culprit.

THE funeral took place on March 27, at Old Warden, Bedfordshire, of the Rev. Robert Lang, third son of the late Mr. Arthur Lang, Indian Civil Service. Mr. Lang was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was in his school cricket eleven for five years, and for three years in the Cambridge eleven; and was well known as the fastest gentleman bowler of his day. He was ordained to the curacy of Kendal Parish Church, and was successively curate of Petworth, vicar of Silsoe, Bedfordshire, clerical secretary of the Church Missionary Society from 1884-1892, vicar of Old Warden, 1892-1902, vicar of Dinton, Buckinghamshire, 1902-1906, and rector of Woodham Walter, Essex, 1907-1908, where he died on March 23.

THE DEVELOPEMENT OF BOMBAY.

The Water-Supply.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I promised in my last letter to produce a project that shall be at once amply sufficient for expanded Bombay for at least 30 years, and by no means costly. I now proceed to redeem that promise.

Dr. Katrak L. M. and S., in his exhaustive brochure printed in 1906, proposed raising the Tansa Dam to the full height originally designed by Major Hector Tulloch, and the duplication of the Tansa aqueducts, conduits, and syphons, at an estimated cost of (say) 50 lakhs of Rupees, which he proved conclusively that the City could well afford to pay. But the learned Doctor's project involves temporary, probably prolonged, interruption of supply from the present duct, and the certain fouling of the water supply while the Dam is being raised. In my humble opinion these objections are fatal to his project; moreover his scheme and estimate do not deal with Suburban Bombay in Salsette even as it exists at this day: his project does not at all provide for water supply additionally needed in and around Bandora, or for Santa Cruz, Versova, and other suburbs now rapidly springing up west of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, to which salubrious neighbourhood, as Mr. Municipal Commissioner Sheppard shrewdly foretells, the surplus middle class population is much more likely to resort than to Trombay with its insalubrious surroundings. A further sum of certainly not less than 25 lakhs would be required to meet these wants to the north-west, and even then Tannah—which is thirsting for more water—would be left thirsty. Moreover, Service reservoirs at Koorla and Bandora (3 lakhs each) are not included in his (Dr. Katrak's) estimate; nor distribution pipes. The latter, of course, are essential; the former are, as Major Tulloch insisted repeatedly in his admirable report, a *sine qua non* of any water-supply project. To do its manifest duty, therefore, the Corporation would have to borrow not less than a million sterling. The project must therefore be dismissed from consideration as financially impracticable.

"What, then, is your wonderful project, Monsieur le Diable boiteux, qui scait tout?" ask the sceptics. "It is the old story, of course; thou art 50 years in advance of the times, and hast still 'Water Supply on the brain!'"

No, my friends! 't is not so, I do assure you—the project has been—so to speak—under your noses ever since 1872, in Major Hector Tulloch's report. Every Justice of the Peace must have received a copy of that report when it was issued. Every member of each Corporation for forty-six years past could and ought to have studied and referred to it constantly in all the many discussions that have taken place since 1904. As to Municipal Commissioners and Executive Engineers, they ought to know it by heart! Yet, I would bet a rupee that 90 per cent of the Bench of Justices have never read, and the other 10 per cent have never even heard of, a document on which depends mainly the water supply of their growing City.**

The project will be found in Major Tulloch's Report. It will be found that Walton originally designed the "Tulsi Tea-cup" (as I called it) merely to flow into the Vehar Lake but the Corporation, in its wisdom, insisted on laying down the present 17½ mile 24-inch main and (as dear old Naoroji Furdonji admitted to me in 1876) squandered half a million sterling on procuring about 3 1.2 gallons per head, Major Tulloch having recommended only a 21-inch main, if "one should be laid at all." Let then Major Tulloch's Kennery project be carried out, which proposed to conduct Kennery water both by way of Bandora and by way of the southern contour to Coorla, by a pipe to Bandora (as at present) where he provided a service reservoir as also at Coorla, and the following project works out.

COST OF KENNERY PROJECT.

(Vide Estimate No. 3: page 124).

(Note:—Of course I take the largest estimate for a dam built to 172 feet of solid 7,663,000 cubic feet of masonry, which will impound a lake of 600 acres, which will yield, after deduction (on Thomas Ormiston's calculation) 3,038,31,000 gallons annually, or 8·4 million gallons per diem, equal 13 gallons per head per diem for 600,000 people. I also include a service reservoir at Bandora of the larger dimensions).

Rs. 2,00,000...Waste Weir ("an expensive work" vide p. 123, foot-note.
Rs. 3,00,000...Bandora Service Reservoir with outlet and waste weir.
Rs. 19,15,750...Dam at Kennery, 172 feet high.
Rs. 4,00,000...Outlet works at Kennery, tower being 117 feet high.

Rs. 28,15,750...Total
Rs. 2,81,575...Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.
Rs. 1,00,00...Cost of land for Lake site and gathering ground.

Rs. 31,97,325

(Note: The population to be provided for north of, (say), the Connaught Road, will not exceed 650,000 souls for 20 years, and it is already intermittently supplied from Tansa also.)

Here then is a Project which can be constructed for (say) 32 lakhs, and can be made available through the Tulsi main directly the Dam is built—which, there being abundant excellent stone on the spot, ought not to take two years.

"But," my critics will query—"(1) What about the annually expanding Coorla Suburb? (2) What about a site for the Bandora Reservoir? and, what if the population of northern Bombay and the Salsette Suburbs increases to perhaps 1 million souls?"

My reply is—Turn to Chapter VIII "The Ewoor Project" and read the following excerpt from pages 139 and 140:—

"If the Ewoor Lake were full, and the Ewoor and Kennery projects were carried out conjointly, one conduit from the point of junction of the two channels would suffice, inasmuch as that proposed for either (with a water-way five feet wide by four feet deep, and with a slope of a foot per mile) would be capable of discharging the supply from both."

Therefore, when the need arises, twenty or twenty-five years hence, build Ewoor, construct its channel to the South along the Vehar ridge East (supplying Tannah on the way) till it meets the Kennery Eastern channel; the enlarged channel would then go on to the Koorla Reservoir (there is only one site for it), and both the channels would command the Vehar Lake.

We shall presently see what the effect of working

** I unfortunately left my own annotated copy with that of Major Tulloch's equally valuable report on the Sewerage system in the old Municipal Office in November 1872: I am precluded from applying to that official; the Municipal Secretary to the Corporation has, however, kindly lent me a copy from the Corporation's Library, of the Water Supply Report, from which I now quote. I have applied to him (hitherto unsuccessfully) for a copy of the sewerage report also of which, I am informed, the Commissioner has three or four copies, including, no doubt, my own annotated copy. This last should not only be reprinted, but be translated into Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu for the benefit of non-English knowing ratepayers, and all notes and chapters bearing on the extension of the water supply should be similarly published at a trifle over cost too.

the proposed arrangements would be and the cost of them.

But I must reply to my critics' query No 1.

There is no difficulty whatever—there is but one site for the Bandora Reservoir, and it is the property of the Bombay Municipality, namely, the site of the present slaughter-houses, about 12 acres, including the standing ground for cattle, the sheds, sidings, the Inspector's residence, and the coolies and the butchers' huts.

This means, of course, new slaughter-houses elsewhere. But this is inevitable expenditure in a year or so; Bandora has grown up round the present slaughter-houses since they were established in 1867. The Bandora Municipality and the Bandorites already complain of the nuisance, and will not long tolerate it. A far more suitable and convenient site for new abattoirs would be at Ghatkopar where there is abundance of space and where the price of land is low—where there is abundance of grazing land, and railway communication with the Municipal Sewage farm at Coorla. On that farm, Italian rye, Guinea grass and Prickly Comfrey should be grown, not only for Municipal bullocks in Bombay, but for the milch cattle of the city, which should be henceforth located between Bandora and Ghatkopar and all over the large farm whereon "Billy Bunian" built his palace 50 years or more ago. Bandora and Ghatkopar should be connected by a Municipal Steam Tram Line for the double purpose of bringing cattle and sheep from the Bandora Railway Station to Ghatkopar, and for milk trains by the B. B. and C. I Railway and the G. I. P. Railway; meat should then be carried by a Municipal Steam Tramway from Ghatkopar Abattoirs down a prolonged De Lisle Road right down to the Markets, which will be infinitely more sanitary and expeditious than the present system of motor meat-vans. The whole area from Bandora and Santa Cruz to Ghatkopar could no doubt be leased for a long term, or (better still) be bought outright, for a grazing ground at a moderate figure. The dressed stone material of which the Bandora Slaughter Houses are built would go a long way towards the service reservoir, and there would be a wide frontage on the western and northern frontages of the site available for sale at prices that would go far towards paying for new abattoirs at Ghatkopar.

All these improvements will certainly be carried out within two years, for it is to the last degree unsanitary that milch kine be located within the limits of the city. Their proper place is well outside the city (as at Poona) where they can be grazed as well as stall fed, and where they can be well and easily inspected.

And now let us estimate the cost of the Ewoor Lake project in conjunction with Kennery.

That is easily done from the figures and statistics supplied by Major Tulloch.

ESTIMATE FOR THE EWOOR PROJECT.

(See Chapter VIII. of the Major's Report.)

(See, also, the last figures at page 143.)

Two Dams, three years' supply impounded.

The Ewoor channel would bring down daily no less than 36 million gallons, of which 6½ millions to 10 million gallons might (if necessary) be passed into Vehar Lake—some 25 to 29 millions remaining for the suburbs in Salsette.

Total estimated cost of the complete Project, Rs. 83,79,000.

Now the Municipal debt to Government for the Vehar Lake will be extinguished in or just before the year 1920 A.D. It is hardly probable that the population of North Bombay and the Salsette suburbs will reach a million within the next 12 years. Bombay City will therefore be ready to finance a loan for Ewoor (say 84 lakhs) in ample time to provide for the utmost growth of both city and suburbs.

SHOULD THE SALSETTE SUBURBS BE AFFILIATED TO THE BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITY?

In my humble opinion Salsette suburbs (or city) should be a separate municipality, affiliated only to the extent (heavily estimated by actuarial experts) of the value of the advantages it will derive from the Docks and road access to the elder city. Each suburb would become naturally a ward of the new city. The new or Salsette City would, of course, have to pay for its own Police and Fire Prevention Establishments and would erect its own markets, but only with the approval of the Bombay City Corporation.

THE REMAINING TWO PROJECTS REPORTED ON BY MAJOR TULLOCH.

These are—(1) Kāman Lake. A low-level project, which has been fully worked out and estimated for.

(2) Sewla Lake (near Budlapoor on the G. I. P. Railway). This is a high-level project with apparently an immense volume of water; but Mr. Russel Aitkin never surveyed the line of the conduit, and his estimate is quite unreliable. It may cost anything from one million sterling to 2 1/4 millions. It would supply the large towns of Kalyān and Bhiwndi abundantly at very little more than the cost of the earthen dams and masonry conduct; it would also well supply poor thirsty Panwell by masonry channel and tunnel duct combined. Kaman is no doubt an excellent irrigational project.

Both projects will certainly sooner or later be fastened upon by some syndicate, but they are of small importance to the city of Bombay, except in so far as they may provide more green crops and pasturage in the vicinity of the Great City.

I have written enough to prove that it is the manifest duty of the Corporation—without any more delay—to provide a day and night water supply by fully charged mains and distributory pipes for the whole city present, expanding, and suburban. If the Coporation fail to act on the project that has been under their noses for several years past and (as I have shown) is well within their means, the time will have arrived for Government to suspend the worshipful body and run the Municipality through an autocrat *a la* Baron Haussman.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, April 16.

THE "ESPERANTO" FLAG.

We learn from the "Ceylon Times" that the green flag of "Esperanto" has circled the Island of Ceylon and has waved from some of its highest peaks. It shadowed "Adam's Foot-print" at Kandy—and was lowered before the shrine of the sacred Tooth—and received the blessing of Bhuddhism. It is now on its way home from Colombo on the P. and O. "Moldavia"! It is, indeed, a much-travelled flag. Last year it was at Cairo and Mecca, and this year it touched the sacred cities of Persia and waved over both the Hyderabads, and astonished Madras and Bangalore. We hear the Shahzadas of both Hyderabad and Junagadh have taken kindly to the Language of Hope—and it was not received unfavourably at Mysore, in court circles. The Japanese are going ahead with "Esperanto," and the Americans have taken it up in earnest: so it is spreading rapidly and evidently intends "to take the cake."

MR. SHEEPSHANKS, Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, proceeds home on six months' leave about the 15th May.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAY'S CASE.

Mr. Harvey's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

To-day, at Tinnevelly, in the Additional district Magistrate's Court, before Mr. E. H Wallace, Chidambaram Pillay's case was called on. Mr. S. Ganapathi, on behalf of the accused, applied for a fortnight's adjournment on the ground that all certified copies of the depositions and exhibits in the case had not yet been furnished to him.

After some discussion the Court remarked it was prepared to grant an adjournment till Friday, which would give the defence ample time.

At this stage, Mr. Powell, Crown Prosecutor, asked the court's permission to examine one more witness for the prosecution— r. Harvey, o the Coral Mills.

r. Ganapathi objected to another witness being examined at this stage.

The Court: On what ground?

Mr. Ganapathi: Because the prosecution has closed its case.

The vakil then asked the Court to note his objection.

Mr. Powell remarked that the prosecution did not close until the other side had commenced the defence.

Mr. Ganapathi said in that case the prosecution might, from time to time, put in witnesses after closing its case.

The Court remarked that the vakil was not justified in making such a remark.

Permission was granted to examine Mr. Harvey, who deposed he was the head of the Coral Mills, Tuticorin. He was in Tuticorin in the months of February and March, with the exception of about ten days. He returned to Tuticorin from Bangalore on the 27th February. When he arrived at the station he was informed that the coolies had gone out on strike that morning. Before he left Tuticorin in January there was no discontent whatever on the part of the mill-hands They did not ask for higher wages. When he heard of the strike witness attributed it to speeches which were being delivered by Chidambaram and Siva. Before the speeches on the beach there was no discontent among the people whatever. Witness received no warning that the coolies were going on strike. They started work again on the 7th March. The mills sent out to some workers to come and see the management and represent their grievances. A number came to office on the 6th March. They wanted higher wages, which witness consented to give. Increase was given to more skilful hands. They remained working till the 13th March. They struck at midday of the 13th. On the day of the riots they went out in a gang. Few of the maistries stayed in, but all the workers went out. They did not return till the 20th, when they came back on the original terms, all increases given on the 6th March being cancelled. he mill-hands were perfectly contented now. The attitude of the people of Tuticorin between January and March, whilst speeches were being delivered, was impudent and insolent towards the Europeans. In January they were perfectly friendly and very civil. There was nothing to complain of. On the 13th March witness and all the other Europeans in the station slept in the Bank of Madras because it was thought necessary for the Europeans to concentrate there as they anticipated trouble. Chidambaram Pillay had absolutely no connection with the Coral Mills.

With the consent of the other side, the prosecution agreed to advance Siva's case by examining a few witnesses to-morrow. Chidambaram's case was adjourned till Friday.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA APRIL 21.

The following telegram about the famine was sent yesterday by H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

There has been some rain during the past week in every province. Over the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province the fall was moderately heavy The general effect has not been reported yet, but is probably, on the whole, beneficial. The harvest operations have caused a further fall of 100,000 in the United Provinces, but elsewhere the general conditions remain unchanged. The number of persons on relief in thousands are:—Bengal, 19; United Provinces, 1,143; Punjab, 1; Central Provinces, 19; Bombay, 5; and Central India, 140: Total, 1,327.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

Line Blocked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 21.

This morning a collision occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between No. 143 up goods and No. 140 down goods, between Hurdoi and Kanth. Four wagons were smashed and thrown from the line, telegraph posts were uprooted and telegraph communication was interrupted for about an hour. The line is blocked for the passage of trains, and the 2 down mail detained, while arrangements are being made for a diversion.

FAMOUS CATHEDRAL'S DANGER.

For some time past it has been known that Strasburg Cathedral was in danger, and it was suspected one of the great pillars of the nave supporting the tower, over 460ft. in height, had cracked. It was found on investigation that the foundations were gradually sinking, although almost imperceptibly. The defective pillar has been bound with metal, and there is no doubt that the engineers who have been engaged in the work have succeeded in checking the sinking, and thus preserving this famous monument intact.

ALLEGED MURDER BY KHOJAS.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, APRIL 21.

The two Khojas of Jasdan named Nangi and Gusa, who were placed on trial before the chief court of criminal justice in Kathiawar on charges of murdering and kidnapping a Memon boy, have been acquitted by an unanimous verdict of the court presided over by the learned Judge, Mr. H. D. Rendall, I. C. S. The accused had the advantage of being defended by Sir Pherozsha Mehta, one of the ablest lawyers in India. No defence was tendered by the accused.

The learned counsel for the defence argued that many of the witnesses had been manipulated. It was not always that a whole story was fabricated, and probably there were some innocent foundations on which the story was based. Had what the witnesses alleged really taken place, they would have immediately narrated the incidents to other people. There were the gravest suspicions about the way in which the evidence was placed before the court, commenting on the evidence of the boy Abhram, the principal witness, who was alleged to have accompanied the deceased to the Khojakhana, the learned counsel pointed out that there were grave contradictions between the story of the accused as given in his confession and the boy's, though the defence had no means to find out the whole story. This was not the sort of evidence upon which any court could rely in a criminal charge of murder, the boy having been taught the important part of the evidence he gave. As regards the confession made by accused No. 1 before the committing magistrate, and which he denied having at all made, the learned counsel pointed out that the so-called confession was not true and voluntary, and that the medical evidence practically demolished the central part of the prosecution evidence. Though the prosecution fought shy of the existence of the fish, witness had been obliged to admit that the fish did exist where the corpse lay and the injuries to the corpse should be attributed to their existence. When the doctor's evidence was considered along with the confession of accused No. 1, the case absolutely broke down and the confession proved to be false. There was absolutely no proof that the so-called blood stains were really blood stains, they not having been chemically analysed. The allegation that the murder was committed by the accused, because of the superstition prevalent among the Khojas, that the cooking of rice in human blood and partaking of the same brings "sawab" upon the latter was an atrocious libel upon the community. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel ventured to assert that the evidence was absolutely false and got up, and that the accused No. 1., whom he defended, should be acquitted.

Mr. Shukla, who defended accused No. 2, also made some strong remarks on the evidence tendered by the prosecution.

DARING RAILWAY ROBBERY

Thief Captured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 21.

A case of a daring and premeditated robbery, on the North-Western Railway, has lately come to light.

According to accounts of the affair, it appears that on the night of the 17th instant, Mr. H. R. Clarke, a first class passenger, on the No. 4 down Punjab mail, reported to the station master at Amitsar, that after Attari station had been passed, a woman came up to his carriage, pluckily walking along the footboard, while the train was moving at full speed. She complained that women in a female third class compartment were being robbed by a native with knife. Mr. Clarke looked out of his compartment, and seeing a man standing some way down the train on a footboard, fired six shots from his revolver and the native disappeared to the ground.

When the Superintendent of the Railway Police visited this spot later, he found marks of blood on the line. Eventually the man was captured at Attari and the stolen property, chiefly ornaments, and worth about Rs. 600, was all recovered.

The accused, a Teli by caste, was formerly a gangman on the North-Western Railway, and, for the purposes of this robbery, had had a dark suit made, so as to pass for a railway servant. He had also had a special pocket made to carry the large knife. He was considerably bruised from falling off the train, and a bullet had grazed his skin. He is at present in custody at Amritsar.

LOST EMERALDS.

Detectives Investigating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

The "Statesman," this morning, says that a parcel has been lost containing Emeralds, which was consigned to Messrs Kilburn & Co., on the 16th February last. There were 59 large, cut stones of fine lustre, originally sent from India, for sale in England, but returned. No reward has yet been notified; but it is probable that Lloyds, with whom the packet was insured for an enormous sum, will speedily do so. The Calcutta Detective Police are now investigating.

MR. HENRY WILLIAMS HUNT, paymaster-in-chief, Royal Navy, who died on March 26 at Bexhill, entered the Service as an assistant clerk in 1862. He was promoted to the rank of paymaster in 1882, and was serving in that capacity in the "Condor," gunvessel, in the Red Sea Division of the Mediterranean Fleet, when the second Suakin expedition was landed in March 1885. Commander Domville, of the "Condor," was in charge of the naval brigade in the attack of the Arabs on McNeill's zariba at Topik, and distinguished himself, while Mr. Hunt rendered valuable service in connection with the organisation of the expedition. For these services he received the Egyptian medal, Suakin, 1885, clasps and the Khedive's Bronze Star. He retired in 1903 with the rank of paymaster-in-chief.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading wrote a correspondent of a contemporary a few days ago, landing the Hill Railway and bemoaning the want of water.

As to the Railway: no doubt the "Tin kettle Railway" (as it is jocularly called) does its puny best—which is not much! I wonder if the Railway Department, or Sir Adamji Pirbhoy ever heard of the Wire Rope elevators in use in other parts of the world and by which quite heavy passenger and goods trucks are hauled up almost perpendicular inclines in a few minutes, with perfect safety; for example, at Vevey (Suisse) and many other places in Switzerland and Spain and at Funchal (Madeira)? If so, why, in the name of common sense, did they not construct one, which, at about one-tenth of the cost of the present "Tin kettle Railway," would haul a fairly heavy train straight up from Nerool Station about 4 miles as the crow flies—to the "Dustoori Chowki" within ten munites, including a stoppage at the Plague Inspection Station? If Government have no one with experience, why don't it send some one to Switzerland to learn their A. B. C.? If Sir Adamji Pirbhoy and his son have money to squander they had better spend it on improving and adding to the water-supply of the sanatorium they have generously patronized.

The water-supply here can be improved and added to for a song in both the following ways—always providing the P. W. D. will condescend to use the formula for Portland cement plaster which engineers of average brains and experience employ in tank and reservoir construction—the formula, in fact, which Siwaji's and Angria's masons employed in constructing reservoirs in almost every one of the 4 or 500 fortresses which dot the Konkan and the Deccan. Portland cement is supposed to be stronger than the shell (hand ground) lime that those potentates insisted on being used. Their tank and reservoirs have never leaked for 300 years (except when, as at Viziadroog, an adjacent powder magazine exploded); but, the P. W. D.'s and the Bombay Corporation's huge reservoirs invariably leak! the reason being that the Engineers of the P. W. D. and those who built the Malabar Hill Reservoirs, had the fear of "dour" Dick Strachey and "malicious Mike" Kennedy before their eyes. Those martinets had a mortal aversion to cement, which (no doubt) was costly in the "sixties," but they were also parsimonious in the use of shell lime.—What was the result? I saw Captain Michael Kennedy erect a barrage at Chiploon, across the tide head of the sacred Washisti River. The first monsoon swept it away clean, foundations and all! The P. W. D. have vainly tried to make a small cavity above the Superintendent's bungalow here hold water! but it never has! Two or three wealthy native gentlemen have tried, but failed signally in building water-tight reservoirs to hold the rainfall from their palatial roofs! A charitable native gentleman last year caused a reservoir to be built a few yards below the spot where all coolies rest their loads half way up the Hill, but, like all other efforts of the P. W. D., the water ran away through the retaining walls and at the bottom as it did through "Fife's Filter" when first constructed at the site of the present Simpson's Lake!

You may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that had Major Hector Tulloch built the Malabar Hill Reservoirs they would never have leaked. *He* did not believe in Mike's mixture—two part by measure of clean sharp sand to one part of cement (the formula invariably used by the P.W.D., as I have just been informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn)—but used and advised me always to use 3 parts cement to 1 part sand. I have in this way built a large trap rock cut-stone dam, with foundations in shifting shingle 12 feet deep down to bed rock at Chiploon. A small dam at Natchni Falls for the Ratnagiri Water Works and a large above-ground service reservoir for the same, and a large swimming bath in rear of the Ratnagiri Club's Racquet Court. A high dam across a torrent bed (filled with giant boulders which Grey, my Engineer, dared not blast lest he should bring the temporarily damned lake above down on him) for the Rajapur Water Works—and a small dam for the Vengorle Water Works. None of these works constructed by me between 1876 and 1878 have ever leaked, though, of course, they have "sweated" a little externally which is a very different thing.

The correspondent advocates "the raising of the dams at Charlotte Lake, and the enlargement of small reservoirs at Ponsonby's, Hart's and other springs. He also suggests pumping up water from Charlotte Lake for the Bazaar. There are at least fifty other spots on the Hill where water could be stored in abundance at comparatively small cost if the P. W. D. were provided with money, used Tulloch's cement formula, and were able (which they are not with all their other duties) to supervise the works as they progressed. Surely Government would lend the needful cash on the security of a light water rate?

But there is another and a very simple way to provide ample water for garden purposes, and thus to minimize the out-take from the existing lakes, and to mitigate the miseries of the jaded bullocks so graphically described in the correspondent's "Notes."

Let Government leases henceforth, both at Matheran and Mahableshwar, contain a clause binding the lessee to build a reservoir to impound the rain-water from the roofs of houses and outhouses intended to be built on the site. Let no lease be renewed without this clause and, lastly, let no lease be signed by the Collector until the reservoir has been tested and proved to be water-tight. Of sites, few are now available. House property has enormously increased in value. The works require no special engineering skill; only sufficient cement and the master's eagle eye. A dozen good contractors will jump at the job.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

The Bee Hive: Matheran, 18th April.

WEDDING OF MISS ANDREWS.

About a hundred guests assembled for the wedding of Captain B. C. Graham, of the 1st Prince of Wales' Own Gurkhas, and Miss Andrews, daughter of Commander Andrews, R.N.R., at the Cathedral yesterday afternoon.

The bridegroom is the son of Colonel R. P. Graham and Mrs. Graham of Cheltenham, and his cousin Mr. J. A. Bean, of the 101st Grenadiers, acted as best man.

The bride's dress was of white satin semi-Empire, trimmed with point d' Angleterre lace. The bridesmaid was Miss Horbury, who was dressed in white chiffon voile, printed with violets, and trimmed with violet glacé. She wore a Marie Stuart cap with bunches of violets and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. She wore a pendant of pearls and rubies, the gift of the bridegroom.

The guests present were chiefly representative of the two Services. The presents were numerous and handsome, and numbered over a hundred.

THE marriage arranged between Captain Alderson, Army Service Corps, son of the late Rev. E. A. Alderson, and Caroline Frances Heathcote (Carey), eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Stisted, commanding 1st Bn., 13th (Somerset) Light Infantry, will take place to-day.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th April give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain exceeding 1 inch fell in Chakrata and the north of Garhwal; ½ inch in Dehra and the centre of Garhwal and a few cents in six other districts. Prospects of standing crops in Chakrata and in the north and centre of Garhwal are somewhat improved. Harvesting of spring crops is general in the plains and is completed, or nearing completion, in several districts. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are in progress and the outturn and prospects are generally fair, but are unfavourable in Kheri, Bahraich, Bara Banki and Gonda. Prices have fallen slightly in sixteen districts and have risen in six; elsewhere they are stationary and still very high. Grain is coming into the markets which are well stocked and importation is much reduced. Considerable quantities of gram are being imported from the plains into Garhwal and Almora by the aid of "takkavi." Sowing and irrigation of sugarcane continue and fields are being prepared for the autumn crops. Extraction of opium is nearly completed but the outturn is poor in several districts. Picking of "mahua" is in progress but the crop has been injured in some districts by cloudy weather The condition of agricultural stock is fair, except in three districts. Fodder is now available in larger quantities.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There has been a reduction in all forms of famine relief except aided works owing to the spring harvest. Labourers have found increased work in the fields and steps are being taken in many districts to reduce gradually gratuitous relief. The reduction is least marked in Bundelkhand where prices have risen in three districts and famine has been declared in the two remaining tahsils of Hamirpur. Scarcity has been declared in Garhwal and gratuitous relief sanctioned from 1st April. The recent rain has somewhat improved the situation in portions of the hill districts. The general health of the people continues good and of those on works fair. There is a little emaciation which is dealt with by special feeding. There is no wandering. Colonial emigration continues from Basti and a number of persons from Palamau in Bengal have come on the Mirzapur works. 18,432 persons are on relief in the Balrampur Estates. The numbers on Government relief are:—workers on public works 478,327; on aided works 56,584; on test works 2,068; dependants on works 234,593; on gratuitous relief 368,204; in poorhouses 3,052; total 1,142,628. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 230,892; Mirzapur (with Family Domains) 119,107; Gonda 98,681; Kheri 94,405; Banda 87,831; Sitapur 70,634; Jalaun 59,597 and Allahabad 58,227. Prices—Garhwal 7 1/2 to 10; Almora 8; Mirzapur 7 1-2 to 10; Bara Banki 8 1-2 to 10½; Bahraich 9; Kheri 9 15-16; Jalaun 9 1-2; Banda 9 3-4; Fatehpur 9 to 10; Allahabad 10 to 14; Azamgarh 15 1-2; Budaun 14 to 15; elsewhere 10 to 13 1-2 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Heavy to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi where light rain has been received. Prices of food grains are rising in three and falling in eight districts, but are still generally at or above scarcity rates. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughings for the next autumn crops are in progress. Sugarcane, cotton and "chari" (great millet) are being sown. Spring crops are being harvested in some districts. The condition of irrigated crops is good to below average and of unirrigated average to bad. The opium crop is average in Amritsar and below average in Lahore. Rats are damaging wheat in Lahore and Shahpur; and hailstorms are reported from several districts. A river flood has injured the crops in riverain villages in Shahpur. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Mianwali, Jhang, Multan and parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Ambala, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur. Pasture is insufficient in Lahore. The condition of cattle is good to poor. The canal water-supply is insufficient in Amballa and Lyallpur. The canal was closed during the week in Delhi. 1,187 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,146 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Heavy rain varying from 2 to 8 inches fell during the week all over the Province and has been very beneficial to unirrigated crops, but irrigated crops have in places suffered from floods. Some damage is also reported from hail in two villages of Bannu and in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane still continue. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings which will have an excellent start. All rivers are in flood and the water-supply in canals is ample. There is extension of irrigation from hill torrents and the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good throughout. Prices as yet show little variation, but are likely to fall. Prices:—wheat 9 to 12¼, gram 11 7-8 to 17, maize 12 3-16 to 17 and bajra 12½ to 15 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall in cents was:—Jaisalmer 74 and Jhalawar 25; slight showers fell in Bharatpur, Dholpur and parts of Jaipur. Harvesting operations are completed in the Hill Tracts of Mewar and Banswara; and the outturn is reported to be fair to good. In other parts prospects are very fair and harvesting is in progress. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Prices are on the whole steady, though considerably above normal. Food stocks however seem to be adequate. There are no signs of distress and the special public works in progress in some places are sufficient for the present. Gratuitous relief on a small scale is being given in Marwar and Bharatpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain partial in Bhopal and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is almost finished in Indore and Bundelkhand and is in progress elsewhere Prospects of the area sown are fair to good, but damage is reported for want of moisture in parts of Gwalior. Gram is slightly damaged in parts of Malwa. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; fair but scarce in parts of Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are falling in Piploda, are rising in Rutlam; and are high but steady elsewhere. Extraction of opium is in progress.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. Prices:—Bundelkhand and Indore 9 to 10; and Bhopawar 9 to 14 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are: Rewa—on works 74,000; on gratuitous relief 12,000. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 7,000, on gratuitous relief 1,000. Total for the Agency 94,000. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 5,000; on gratuitous relief 5,000 total 10,000. In Indore State—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 23,000. In Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua—on works 10,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000. Grand total—on works 96,000; on gratuitous relief 44,000. Total on both kinds of relief 140,000.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather is hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Slight local showers were received in the Satpura districts, Berar, Jubbulpore, Narsingh-pur and Wardha amounting to 1 1-2 inches in Betul and 3-4 inch in Amraoti and Yeotmal. Harvesting is completed in most districts and threshing and winnowing are nearing completion. Preparation of land for the ensuing crop and repairs to field embankments are in progress. Picking of mahua continues but the crop has suffered slightly from cloudy weather in Saugor, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Bilaspur. Water is insufficient in Hoshangabad and in the Warora and Garchiroli tahsils of the Chanda district. Insufficiency of fodder is reported from Saugor, Hoshangabad and Yeotmal, and shortage is anticipated in Chhindwara and Nagpur. The prices of food grains rose in Saugor, Damoh and Chhindwara and fell in Jubbulpore and Mandla. Wheat is selling dearer by 1 3-4 seers in Drug; elsewhere prices are steady, 14 districts reporting no fluctuation in the price of any staple.

Feudatory States:—The rainfall during the week (in cents) was:—Raj-Nandgaon 78; Kanker 24; Bastar 18 and Kawar ha 7. Cutting of spring crops is practically finished and threshing and winnowing were in full swing. Construction of field embankments [illegible] of the next autumn [illegible] continued. Fodder [illegible] in Kawardha, Sakti [illegible] ed. Wheat rose in [illegible] 1 seer and fell in Kanker by [illegible] elsewhere prices remain stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The situation continues much the same. Late sown crops are still being cut in Jubbulpore haveli, but elsewhere crops are cut and labourers who went down from autumn tracts for the harvest are now returning to their homes. "Mahua and koronda" crops are however affording subsistence and employment to a great extent and the demand for employment on works has not yet commenced to increase again. In the Saugor district no relief is now being given and as the spring sowings there were nearly full it is hoped that the district will pull through without much relief. Elsewhere relief is being extended and numbers on gratuitous relief are increasing. The public health is good. Prices are steady or show a tendency to fall everywhere, except in Saugor. The numbers on relief are:—on village works 2,144; weavers on relief 2,577; on gratuitous 14,370, total 19,099.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 1,326,726, a decrease of 110,386.

THE EARWIG.

Some Points in his Favour.

Earwings undoubtedly belong to those creatures classed by the Young Lady as "not nice"—a verdict against which there is no appeal, since it apparently rests on no more definite ground than a vague aversion. Personally I believe that the earwig owes its unpopularity in great part to its colour, brown being a tint in insects provocative of disgust, whereas green grasshoppers and brilliant dragon-flies receive universal admiration. The most tender-hearted woman has a spite against earwigs. I know one who, I verily believe, would spare a clothes moth or that fell disseminator of disease a house-fly, yet who relentlessly arms herself with boiling water whenever she visits her dahlias. Double dahlias, the old-fashioned, pincushiony kind, must indeed be regarded by the earwig much in the light that we look upon modern flats—as providing accommodation for the greatest number in the smallest possible space.

Whitewashing character is a pleasant occupation, and I shall therefore attempt to confront the earwig's calumniators with some of its good qualities. Its incursions into the human ear are exceedingly rare and quite accidental; in all other respects it is perfectly harmless; it is a splendid scavenger; a creature of distinct intelligence, and lastly, it is an excellent mother. It must be admitted that "earwig" is not a pretty name, and that the belief in the earwig's objectionable habit of entering the human ear must have a certain foundation for the same idea to lurk beneath the Latin appellation, the French perce-oreille, the German Ohrwurm, the Danish orentvist, and our own "earwig," for except in the case of the Latin name it is useless, I think, to suggest that the earshaped wing earned it these epithets, because the ordinary non-zoological observer is quite unaware of the existence of any wings at all. So with great diligence I have endeavoured to find a living person whose ear has been actually invaded, but in vain—it is always the narrator's aunt's cousin or some equally untraceable individual. Cases of the kind must be few and far between; that earwigs habitually, of malicious purpose, seek out such places I am loth to believe, having slept for weeks (though, I confess, not from choice) in a bed literally swarming with the insects, and never having had to complain of their attentions.

The mother earwig sits on her eggs with the tender solicitude of a barn-door fowl; the female of one larger foreign species is said to move her eggs carefully from place to place, but of this I cannot speak from personal experience; anyone, however, may test the motherly care of our common earwig when danger threatens her offspring. I remember once stripping some cushiony moss off one of the numberless boulders scattered along the green shores of Kerry, and laying bare a quantity of tiny eggs. Great was the consternation of the mother, who rushed excitedly hither and thither, terrified at the sudden sunlight. In time she collected all her treasures, which my rough handling had displaced, and brooded profectingly over them, pluckily meeting an extended finger by turning up her tail in that scorpion-like manner that doubtless suffices to terrify many of the earwig's insect enemies.

Probably everyone has at one time or another experienced a temporary invasion of earwigs when a specially propitious summer has swelled their numbers abnormally and the problem of over-population induces them to leave their old haunts; then they are apt to appear in houses which never knew them before, running riot in odd crevices of the furniture, even peopling the holes in sponges, and defying extermination. But to dwell cheek by jowl with the earwig it is necessary to live in one of those turf-roofed wooden houses of Scandinavia, where one is forced to share one's room, bed, and food with teeming myriads. There one learns the difference between the deliberate patriarch and the lively youngster, for the age of the earwig can always be reckoned by the number of joints of the antennæ. The insects are almost omnivorous, and certainly carnivorous; a morsel of meat gives them delight, small snails fall a prey to their voracity, and water has a decided attraction for them; but I could never determine whether they intentionally rushed into the basin which I filled overnight as a trap or accidentally slid in whilst drinking. Though elsewhere they love dark corners, there daylight and darkness seemed the same to them, and as I lay in bed during the long, light midsummer nights I heard the soft tap! tap! of tiny insect bodies falling from the low rafters. To me it certainly conveyed no poetic feeling, but the most admired living Danish stylist has utilised this sound with great effect in a justly celebrated descriptive passage where he speaks of earwigs dropping gently from a waggon-load of ripe corn in the noon-tide silence of a scorching day.

Strange indeed it is that the life history of so familiar a creature as our earwig should be so little known. Here, then, is an opening for the aspiring entomologist; let him observe, accumulate information, publish his experience, and enlist the sympathy of the general public. Bees have their Maeterlinck, ants and wasps their Lubbock, but the field is still open for the popular biographer of the earwig.

THE EXTINCTION OF THE HORSE.

A National Danger.

The doom and "boom" of the English horse seem to have coincided. At the same time that the Government is alarmed at the decrease in horses and the breeder depressed at the trade the great societies are at their zenith,

The spring horse shows, of which the chief opened yesterday, have never so greatly flourished. The Shire Show last week was of surprising quality. I have never seen so many keen onlookers at the Agricultural Hall writes W. Beach Thomas and by general consent the horses were of an exceptional average. Since the year began shire horses—and these not champions—have sold for £900 and £800. As much as £15,000 odd—at the rate of about £110 a horse—was spent at sales following last week's horse shows.

Among the people and exhibits were many Americans, and I saw the breeder of the shire [illegible] on the other day over a [illegible] Midland farm. I [illegible] upon one of the best shire colts one could wish to see. The farmer, who was of the poorer class, told me that it was sired by one of Lord Rothschild's stud, at a fee of three guineas, and he added that nowadays he never dreamt of buying a carthorse.

The effect of the admirable Shire Horse Society, with its generous gifts, energetic policy, and its perfected stud books, has been cumulative since its founnation in 1878. If we turn to hackneys—and the pure-bred English hackney is the master horse of the world—we find the same increase in quality, in the quantity of buyers and breeders, and in the money spent on prizes and on sales. Its energetic secretary, the originator of the Olympia Show, has doubled the vogue of the hackney. The Agricultural Hall to-day will be full of foreign buyers, who have been stirred by the Olympia Show into renewed admiration for the English hackney. They know it to have a finer constitution than any light horse in the world, and recognise that it may always develop a sort of genius in particular lines. A pure-bred hackney, for example, was among the best of the jumpers at the Olympia Show last year.

Both the hunter and polo pony shows are to be exceptionally good. Indeed, the breeding of polo ponies is becoming an established addition to the horse-breeding industry, and has proved in some cases extremely lucrative. The Olympia Show has immensely stimulated interest in many directions. Some of its directors have set the example of encouraging the breeding of a good stamp of horse by the gratuitous loan of stallions in their neighbourhood, and some vague scheme has been discussed whereby the different hunts shall encourage, if not subsidise, the farmers in the sport of horse-breeding.

Beyond all question, there was never a time when more and better pure-bred horses were raised in England. Shires, Clydesdales, hackneys, hackney ponies, ponies, thoroughbreds—England still has the pick of all these. Foreigners look to us for their supply. The King and many great landowners help to keep the stock supreme and to spread its reputation. "Heavens! your ponies—I did not know such creatures existed; they are a revelation," said to me last year Baron du Teil du Havelt, who should know as well as any man on the Continent what a horse is.

THE VANISHING CROSS-BRED.

This is one side of the picture. On the other we have the Board of Agriculture's figures. The deficiency in horses last year was 12,000 odd, according to the statistics, and these do not cover the ground. The deficiency is probably many thousands greater, and will be progressive. This curious contradiction has many parallels. Nothing will keep the Englishman from his delight in pure stock. We have the finest hens in the world, but we buy most of our eggs from abroad. We have the finest horses and ponies in the world, but sweep the world for our mounts and remounts. The parallel is, of course, inexact. The pure-bred horse is also the finest "utility" horse; and you cannot get the horse you want for use without him. From the shires come direct the best carthorses for field or dray or truck. From hackney and thoroughbred sires come, as the nations confess, the best all-round animals to be found in the world.

The trouble is that we do not use the riches we have got; the deficiency in cavalry and artillery horses have become a grave national danger. We know that the Board of Agriculture and the War Office are thoroughly alarmed. Such alarm has been felt at different periods—from a date, at least, as early as Henry II.—throughout English history. But our kings, proving more capable than Boards and Departments, have tackled the subject at once. The Edwards absolutely prohibited the export of brood mares from England if they were above a certain very low value. Henry VIII., a great lover of the Shire horse as well as of the racer, attempted to insist on the retention in the country of a due proportion of dams and sires, and he set up Government studs.

In recent years the Government has been again and again approached by different authorities and urgently pressed to follow royal precedent. They have refused, basing their objection largely on the subsidy paid to omnibus companies. It was a sound argument that when a single company possessed as many as 12,000 good stout horses the reserve was as strong as it need be. It did not matter, at any rate to a Free Trader, where these horses came from: England possessed them and that was enough. The excuse no longer holds. It will never again be true to say with the humorist that "the battles of England are won between Hampstead and Hammersmith." The Tubes and the motor-omnibuses have spoilt that boast for all time. We must tap another source.

The exact amount of money spent by Government on the encouragement of horse breeding is £4,200, a truly magnificent sum. After the present show twenty-eight thoroughbred stallions are selected. To each is

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

LADY SUES "BURKE'S."

Action to Secure Correct Entry in Peerage List.

DISAPPEARING HUSBAND.

An entry in "Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" furnished a sensational libel suit in the King's Bench Division.

The suit was dismissed, but it at least gave the plaintiff an opportunity of airing a very legitimate grievance. She was Mrs. Jane Theresa Louisa Perceval, wife of Mr. Montagu William Cairns Perceval, grandson of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, once Prime Minister of England. The defendant was Mr. Ashworth Peter Burke, publisher of "Burke's Peerage."

Mrs. Perceval pleaded that the entries complained of would lead a reader to suppose that she had never been the wife of Mr. Montagu William Cairns Perceval.

On the other hand, the defendant pleaded that the words were incapable of the meaning suggested or that they bore a defamatory meaning.

Mr. Low, K.C., in opening the plaintiff's case, said by the entry in the defendant's book doubts were clearly thrown upon the plaintiff and her rights and status as a married woman.

The lady, he said, had been exposed to various misfortunes, and she had been thrown upon her own resources.

She was the daughter of a member of the Bar, Mr. Bond Coxe, who died in 1881.

In 1876 she married a gentleman named Kendrick who died in 1878.

The following year Mrs. Kendrick married Mr. William Montagu Cairns Perceval, who belonged to the family of the Earl of Egmont, and was a grandson of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellingham in the House of Commons in 1812.

Mr. Montagu Perceval was remotely in the succession of the earldom of Egmont, and, therefore, he appeared among the Egmont collaterals in "Burke's Peerage."

The marriage was not a happy one. Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Perceval resided in England for some time, and then in Australia, where they ultimately separated.

From time to time Mrs. Perceval, who was left without means, had to institute proceedings against her husband to recover amounts due to her under the separation deed.

Some time about 1893 Mr. Perceval came from New Zealand to England. Where he now is the plaintiff does not know.

In 1900, said counsel, he appeared to have gone through a bigamous marriage in this country with a Miss Carr.

His first wife was dead; his second (the plaintiff) was still alive. Then he married this third lady.

THE ENTRIES IN "BURKE'S."

"Burke's Peerage" showed that the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval's second son James had a fourth son, Montagu William C. Perceval, the plaintiff husband, who was described as being born Jan 25, 1850. It was then stated that he.

Married first Elizabeth Ann, daughter of James Middleton. She died 1877, leaving issue:—

Emma, born 1872

Clara Elizabeth, born 1873, married to Rev. E. Higgins.

He married secondly 21 Aug., 1879, Jane Teresa Louisa, eldest daughter of Bond Coxe, Esq., and widow of K. J. A. Kendrick.

There was no explanation whatever as to whether this lady, the plaintiff, was alive or dead, but the entry went on :—

He married, third, 26 Nov., 1903, Charlotte Elizabeth Helen Louise, daughter of the late John Aubrey Carr, Rector of Shepton Oliffe, co. Gloucester.

According to that entry (said Mr. Low) this was the case of a man who had two wives alive, and therefore either the second marriage (plaintiff's marriage) must be invalid, or the third must be.

The Judge : Suppose it stood by itself ? There are twenty-four years between the two marriages. What would be the inference that would be drawn from this ?

Mr. Low : I should say the inference would be that there must be something wrong with the second marriage.

The Judge : No, not about the second marriage ; about the third one.

Mr. Low proceeded to quote letters of remonstrance written by Mrs. Perceval to Mr. Burke :

I am alive, and my husband has committed bigamy without a doubt.

I should be much obliged by your correcting the entry in "Burke's Peerage"

I hope you have rectified the error with regard to the so-called third marriage of my husband, Dr. Montagu Perceval. Since my husband committed bigamy he has disappeared in America.

Mr. Burke replied :—

The editor of "Burke's Peerage" regrets to say that the statement in "Burke's Peerage" is based on the register of the marriage.

It is not for him to impugn the validity of this marriage.

On being told, continued counsel, that Mrs. Perceval had sustained damage as well as pain, Mr. Burke replied that there was an entry of the marriage at the St. Pancras Registry Office.

There was a duly solemnised marriage that had not been declared void.

Sir Edward Clarke (for the defendant) : You don't deny that this was a duly solemnised marriage ?.

Mr. Low : A bigamous marriage is not duly solemnised.

THE LADY'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Jane Teresa Perceval, the plaintiff, said she was now living at Celyon-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

She said that after her marriage to Dr. Perceval at the registrar's office in Kensington in 1879 they lived in England until 1887. Then he practised as a doctor in Australia, and they separated in 1894.

In 1902 she went to Sydney and in 1904 to Melbourne, September, 1903, was the last time she received any maintenance from Dr. Perceval.

Witness supported herself by needlework, letting apartments, nursing, and was now acting as a companion.

Cross-examined by Sir Edward Clarke, she said she did not know that Dr. Perceval was described in the marriage certificate as a "bachelor." She had never noticed it. She knew he was a widower.

Sir Edward Clarke submitted that there was no case of libel. It contained no imputation whatever upon the plaintiff. It obviously meant that her husband had committed bigamy.

Mr. Low replied that if the editor of "Burke's Peerage" had said "went through a form of marriage" instead of "married" in relation to 1903, that would have been correct.

His lordship said that the editor of "Burke" did not guarantee that all the marriages set forth there were valid marriages. He held that there was no cause of action. There were no words in the passage which could be capable of a libellous meaning. He therefore gave judgment for defendant.

A stay of execution was granted.

The mention of Lord Egmont in the case recalls a strange peerage romance.

Augustus Arthur Perceval the present bearer of the title, who succeeded his cousin in 1897, had previously a most adventurous career. He served before the mast, was for a time a simple member of the London Fire Brigade, and timekeeper of Chelsea Town Hall.

He is married to a lady of a South Carolina family, but has no children, and his heir is his only brother, who has also been a sailor and a Natal mounted policeman.

VANDERBILT SUIT.

Case to be Heard in Secret Session.

The public here is quivering with curiosity to learn the outcome of the action for divorce brought by Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt against her husband, Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, owner of a fortune estimated at dollrs 60,000,000 (£12,000,000), who is now on board the "Mauretania" on his way to England, where he purposes to drive the Brighton Coach, drawn by his own splendid horses.

Justice O'Gorman appointed Mr. David McClure referee in the case. The appointment of a referee in such cases invariably means that the proceedings will be conducted in secret.

But despite the mysterious secrecy observed by all the parties concerned, it is known that Mr. McClure is to take the testimony with such expedition that he will be able in all probability to address his recommendations to a court simultaneously with the arrival in England of Mr. Vanderbilt.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S WISH.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, it is stated, feels that her matrimonial affairs have been occupying the public long enough and therefore desires the action to be begun and finished as speedily as possible. In this she has the sympathies both of her own and of the Vanderbilt family.

The details of her petition are not published but it is reported that she demands the custody of their only son, who is now six years old, subject to such restrictions in the matter of visits to him by his father as the court may deem proper.

The question of alimony is not touched upon, and there are circumstances that lend probability to the rumour that the defendant has agreed to pay his wife 1,500,000 dollars (£300,000) in settlement of all claims. The papers in the action were served upon Mr. Vanderbilt a week ago, while he was attending a meeting of the directors of the New York Central Railway.

Yesterday the referee heard the testimony of Howard Kemster, who was the personal valet of the late Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and who became the valet of Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt when the latter succeeded to the major part of his father's estate after young Cornelius had been disinherited for marrying Miss Grace Wilson. It is said that Kemster is more of a confident than a velvet to his present master.

The valet continued his evidence to-day, but it was soon finished. He will, it is said, rejoin Mr. Vanderbilt in London. The case was attended by no member either of the Vanderbilt or French families, only the lawyers being present.

ELECTIONS IN PORTUGAL.

Republicans to Make a Supreme Effort.

Portugal's general election, which takes place in Lisbon, on the 3rd instant has aroused great enthusiasm both the Monarchical Concentration and the Republican parties.

Republican propaganda has been intense during the past ten days, meetings lasting sometimes from dawn till night and candidates motoring all over the country haranguing the people. Public opinion is astonished at their activity.

There is no doubt, however, that the majority in the next Parliament will be Monarchical, but it wil be so divided into divergent groups as probably to render the Ministry's tenure of office difficult. Republican representatives, although they may be few, will be important, as they will represent the principal centres in the country. Thus, in Lisbon, they will probably gain seats, and also in Oporto.

King Manoel has striven to effect the memory of the struggle between the Dictator and the people. He has restored liberty to the subject and licence to the Press, and has repudiated the grants made to the Crown without the consent of Parliament.

The issue of the election involves the future of the monarchy, and the Republicans are making a supreme effort. They are many and well organised in the cities and have with them the youth and intellect of the university at Coimbra, which has far-reaching influence through its professors. The Republican leaders are remarkable men and of character so varied that they unite the theorist with the practical politician. Senhor Bernadino Machador—the nominal head of the party—was president of the university, and is by nature and training an idealist.

Senhor Jose d'Alpoim has recently returned from flight across the frontier and resumed the leadership of the Dissident Progressists. This Radical fraction make up for lack of strength by daring intrigues and evolutions so rapid that they create the impression of a powerful host, when, after all, there is only a handful of skirmishers.

Senhor Jose Luciano de Castro, is entitled to the authority he exercises as leader of the Progressists. His party is powerful, and his influence in the elections may turn the scale in favour of the monarchy. Senhor de Castro was a strenuous opponent of the Dictator, and to him was confided the task of uniting all political parties in a "bloc," which was to fight Senhor Franco to the death.

With two great parties united against the Republicans the issue ought not to be doubtful. But there are unknown factors. No one will venture to predict what has been the effect of the dictatorship on the populace. But whether it is the turn of Regeneradores or of Progressistes, the Republican Party will not be able—on this occasion at any rate—to visit on King Manoel the sins of the dictatorship.

DR. JAMES BELL, C.B., who was consulting chemist to the Indian Government from 1869 to 1894, has died at Hove, at the age of eighty-three. He was for nineteen years Principal of Somerset House Laboratory, and for three years President of the Institute of Chemistry.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A THEOLOGIAN.

There is a charming human touch in Professor Sanday's new book, in which he traces "The Life of Christ in Recent Research" (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d. net). As one reads one is conscious of the interesting mind which is writing the book. He is not like unto those scribes whose attitude is so detached from the subject on which they write that it is a matter for wonder that they write at all.

Professor Sanday has an enthusiasm for his august subject; and as he writes of it we see the unfolding of his own mind, and this is one of the charms of the book. He himself admits that "it would be idle for me to attempt to disprove the fact that the collection [of essays] as a whole reflects a part of the process of self-education for the larger task that I have undertaken. I find it helpful to be allowed to make studies on the way, that can be exposed to criticism and so to correction. The problems of the day are so large and so important that they are not to be handled "a coup sur" all at once."

In one of his lectures we get another glimpse at the working of Professor Sanday's mind:

"I confess that it would be a satisfaction to me to return once more to the subject of my lectures, and to make another effort to formulate or express at once with justice and with accuracy the sum of the impression which the survey that I have been attempting leaves upon me. It is in such small ways by the incessant effort to restate things to one's-self, to correct what is one-sided, and to attain to a really balanced view, that not only the individual mind but the public mind makes its advances. What I may contribute will be of course only a drop in the ocean; but I do not know that one can have a higher ambition than to make one's own contribution, however small, as just and as true as one can."

A little further on Dr. Sanday declares that:

"Ideally speaking, the nation and its theologians ought to move all together. The theologians ought to carry the nation with them in each step of their own progress; they ought to warn the nation what is coming, and they ought to inform the nation as soon as it has come. It is perhaps true that we theologians have been rather backward in doing this, and that, as a consequence, some things have come to the nation in a more startling form and with a greater degree of seeming novelty than they really possessed. The fact has been that we theologians, at least most of us, have had some leeway to make up of our own; we have had to learn for ourselves before we could teach; and we did not think it right to produce our lesson by instalments, before we could see it as a whole. At least we have really been trying so to produce it; but the nation should understand that to do this is a difficult and a delicate and a responsible process, and that (human nature being what it is) it should not be surprised if there have been shortcomings in the performance."

Dr. Sanday makes an interesting reference to the New Theology. He says:

"The pity of it is that, if I understand the New Theology rightly, its advocates might have all that they want—or at least all that they ought to want, which is not perhaps quite the same thing—without any real disturbance of the greater landmarks of Christianity. There is a smaller movement at work, which, just because it hardly amounts to a movement, but is rather a diffused intellectual influence, I must needs thing happier in its conditions, that seems to me to be pursuing similar ends in an altogether more hopeful way and well within the bounds of historical Christianity. I refer to the influence exercised by the writings of Dr. Moberly in this country and Dr. Du Bose in America. And along with these may be named the works of Mr. Illingworth and Dr. Inge. I would earnestly commend the study of these writings to all who are drawn towards the New Theology."

With regard to the general theological unrest, Dr. Sanday says these wise words :

"While it is true that the effort after theological restatement is widespread, including as I believe many who are anxious to maintain a full continuity with the Christian faith in its historical expression, I should like to put in a word of warning against the idea that this effort has yet attained to anything like a completely satisfactory formulation. The task is one that it must be quite obvious cannot be carried out in a day. It is really an immense task, and one that may well strain all our mental energies for years to come. And nothing but harm will come from raising our pæans too soon. Let us maintain the modest attitude of seekers, and in particular not be in a hurry to sally forth into the streets to teach until we have learnt our own lesson, and made sure that we have learnt it well."

We cannot here follow Dr. Sanday in his brilliant survey of recent literature which discusses the Greatest of Men. But here are a few of his acute generalisations and rapid summings-up. Here is his estimate of that great critic Harnack :—

"Apart from his astonishing rapidity, range, and power of production, apart from his extreme keenness of insight, brilliance of combination, and fertility of ideas, there is something about Harnack's writings that attract us more than those of almost any of his countrymen. It is an instance of the way in which individual genius soars above national peculiarities. Harnack has not only all the German virtues in the highest degree, but he has others that are less distinctly German —a width and generosity of outlook a freedom from pedantry, a sympathy and understanding for human weakness, that are all his own."

Dr. Sanday makes this striking contrast between German and English critics:

"The strong point of Teutonic science is its persistent spirit of forward movement. With us, if a good piece of work is done it lasts for a generation; whereas in Germany, no sooner does a definite result appear to be gained than new questions begin to be asked and new combinations attempted."

"When a German scholar sets himself a particular thesis, his first step is to get to know as nearly as he can all that has been written about it. In this way every step is based upon previous steps, and the continuity of research is never broken. With us, dashing but desultory raids are apt to take the place of what is in Germany the steady disciplined advance of a regularly mobilised army. It is true that this advance may include many a movement that is unsuccessful, many an experiment that fails; but there is never any lack of criticism to correct mistakes, and the ranks soon close again after defeat."

Dr. Sanday is a great admirer of Dr. DuBose, whose writings on St. Paul have created so much interest. Dr. Sanday call him "the wisest writer on the other side of the Atlantic; indeed, it may not be too much to say the wisest Anglican writer on both sides of the Atlantic." He adds that in Dr. Du Bose "we have to do with a large outlook upon the world and upon the ways of God with men—an outlook large, considerate, and intrepid, strong and yet dutiful, untroubled and unshaken by anxieties either without or within," Dr. Sanday's sympathy with Dr. Du Bose is obviously due to the fact that his own outlook has this largeness and calm.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE introduced on April 2 in the House of Commons, his Port of London Bill, which proposes to establish a Port Authority of twenty-five members—fourteen elected by river traders, ten nominated by other bodies, and a Chairman—to control the Thames between Teddington and Warden Point, taking over the powers and property of the dock companies and the Thames Conservancy (below Teddington). The purchase of the dock undertakings has not been compulsory, but by negotiation. The new body will have powers to levy port dues on goods, and the Board of Trade will be empowered to authorise the Port Authority to buy land compulsorily (below Barking) to provide houses for the workers, and to regulate casual labour. The directors of the Surrey Commercial Docks have agreed to the Board of Trade terms of purchase, thus completing Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme.

BY THE WAY.

FOR PURE MILK.

The member of Parliament who stated in the House the other day that what the public wants is a guarantee of cleanly conditions at the milking of cows may be interested to know that his observation has caused the addition of a new patent to the list. Bacteriologists, medical officers of health, and other authorities have all again and again lifted up their voices against the careless and uncleanly methods of the dairy farmer. The reply of the latter has been that there is no alternative to the methods which he pursues. The patentee is not a professional agriculturist, but a wealthy engineer with whom scientific agriculture is a hobby. His invention, patented recently, is simply this : It is a contrivance attached to the top of the milking pail which fits round the udder of the cow. The milker's hands are beneath the cover ; the milk passes straight into the protected pail ; not a speck of foreign matter can be admitted. It is the simplest thing in the world, as most useful inventions are. It cannot bring material gain to its inventor—that is not its purpose—but it may prove of sovereign service to the dairy trade.

THE ONLY WORD.

Raisuli's merry men, who have come to show civilised audiences how things are done in Morocco, will find many people ready in turn to entertain them. We have not now a Monckton Milnes, but there are still people who give breakfasts and other entertainments which do not interfere with the night's show. It is ticklish work, however, to receive at your table a dozen strapping fellows whose ignorance of your ways is equalled only by your ignorance of theirs. Frank Buckland was the last man in the world to be disconcerted in such circumstances, but disaster overtook him when he lunched the Maori warriors who were over here some time ago. His one word of Maori was "kapai." This means "good" but it is not capable of making much of a conversation no matter how varied the inflexion with which it is repeated. Talk was at a discount, but after his guests had polished off fourteen pounds of prime beef he felt that he might fitly use his one word as a signal for rising from the table.

THE DREAD ENEMY.

All went well while the naturalist was showing his curiosities until he opened a box containing three dozen slow worms which he had newly received. The Maoris threw off all pretence at civilisation. With yells of terror they bolted through the open window into the garden. They leapt the fence like deer, scattering over the gardens adjoining until they saw an open window at which an elderly lady sat sewing. Uttering their war cry thirteen to the dozen, they bore down on his. Seeing the yelling savages making for her the poor soul thought that fiends incarnate had suddenly taken possession of her garden. She fled. They leapt through the window after her. Happily, she survived the shock for interpreter was now able to overtake them and explain that there was no harm in the slow worms. The Maoris had thought that these were creations of the Evil One intended for their destruction. All came right in the end, and the chief of the guests expressed, through the interpreter, his desire to "moko" Buckland—that is to tattoo him—as a way of showing the gratitude of the party for his entertainment.

ACHILLES' HEEL.

It is a little risky to make arithmetic a test of mental soundness as the judge in the sensational trial at San Francisco has done. Dean Stanley, for one would have been set down as a hopeless degener te had he been judge by his incapacity to do a sum in simple addition or multiplication. Had Keble depended upon his arithmetic Oxford would not long have known him. When Bursar he found to his horror, that the Oriel accounts came out nearly £2,000 to the bad. In vain did the learned and pious men of the college go over the figures with him. Not until an expert was summoned was it discovered that Keble, in casting up a column, had added the date of the year to Oriel's debts.

THE RULLING PASSION.

Judge by the standard of ability to sum, Mr. Tim Healy is one of the inefficients. "I cannot spell," he has told the House of Commons, "I cannot parse a single English sentence, and for the life of me I could not do the Rule of Three." Yet he is a very good lawyer. One of the men for whom figures held no terrors was the talented Dr. Wollaston. At his bedside in the last hour gathered a group of sympathetic friends, who, looking upon the pallid features thought his spirit had passed—and said so. He motioned for pencil and paper and upon the latter wrote "1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 ; but the end is very near now." It was a pathetic proof of his consciousness and the last.

TIMES SIGNATURE.

The protracted illness of the Prime Minister makes his friends glad that they succeeded in getting his portrait for the National Liberal Club painted while he was in robust health. No doctor more carefully watches the health of a patient than does the portrait painter that of a subject. Mr. Frith remembers to this day the shock he felt when commissioned to paint Dickens, he found that the novelist was growing a moustache. That was not the worst ; before the sittings were ended Dickens had developed that beard which his likeness has now made familiar to all. There was the same anxiety to get Archbishop Benson painted. His face altered wonderfully during the last fifteen years of his life. It gained in nobility and beauty, but as the hair whitened there was the fear ever present in an artist's mind that it would not form a strong enough background to the marked features. The family mentioned the portrait to Sir Hubert Herkomer. The artist urged speed. "I can wait but the subject cannot," he said. Happily the fears of family and artist proved groundless ; the face and head were perfect to the last.

THE OUTCASTS.

The terrible stories which are being cabled over of the starvation of a host of people in Northern Siberia, whom the Russian Government has "forgotten," make one wonder if the people of Kamchatka too, have been overlooked. They depend entirely for their succour upon the Government steamers which periodically visit them. Should storms or other adverse conditions delay the passage, then the condition of the islanders is deplorable indeed. When Prince Demidoff visited the island a few years ago he found the population starving. The steamer was months overdue ; there was not a handful of flour left ; fish had long taken the place of bread. But these people were free to fish and make a fight for life. Away from them and from the rest of humanity there is a settlement of lepers at Nikolaiesk. They are isolated from the world. No one dare approach them ; they are not permitted to visit the settlement. Their supplies, such as they are, are taken out at night and left at a spot agreed upon ; next day the lepers go and collect them. If the strong and healthy starve, what must be the sufferings of these outcasts ?

THE summary of plague cases and deaths in the Bombay Presidency for the month of March 1908 and the preceding two months shows the total for the month of January 1908 to have been 5,268 cases, 3,776 deaths ; total for the month of February 1908 to have been 6,820 cases, 4,576 deaths ; and total for the month of March 1908 to have been 7,977 cases, 6,133 deaths.

ECZEMA BEGAN IN FROST-CHAP

Itching, Bleeding Humour Spread Over Child's Limbs—Different Ointments Brought No Relief—Grew Steadily Worse—Could Not Go to School for Two Months.

AWFUL DISEASE WAS CURED BY CUTICURA

"About December of last year, my little girl, age five years, had red, itching places under her knees, right in the bend of the legs, which we thought was chaps caused by the frost. The disease spread up both legs and then into her arms. They used to irritate and bleed. We had to keep her away from school two months. We then took her to a doctor who said it was a bad case of eczema. He gave me different sorts of ointments and lint to bind them up with but it did no good and it kept getting worse. I read of the wonderful Cuticura Remedies and thought I would like to give them a trial, which I am pleased to think I did. I sent for the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and after using them the second or third time, they gave her great relief, and after using the complete set, she seemed completely cured, I am thankful to say, and I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I know suffering from such an awful disease as my girl did for five months. Arthur Gentry, Clacton Road, St. Osyth, Essex, July 7, 1907."

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"About fifteen months ago I noticed a patch of small pimples on my chest which gradually spread over the chest and back. I tried several remedies but none seemed to do me much good. At last I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies with the result that a single set effected a complete cure. My skin is quite clear and white with no sign of anything having been there. Miss Eva King, St. Pancras Schools, Kings Langley, Herts., May 16 and 18, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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THE MEMORY MAN

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

The man who *never* forgets ! Is it possible there can be such a man—one who remembers everything ? We suppose it does not ordinarily occur to readers what a tremendous advantage a *reliable* memory gives them, how even their very abilities, friendships, and attainments could not be continued *without a good memory* ! That extraordinary "memory" man, Datas, who can instantly give the date of any notable occurrence in the history of the world, says he has been accustomed for the last six years to arm himself against loss of memory, and *prevent nervous exhaustion* and mental fatigue by a methodical use of Phosferine. *Nervous exhaustion*, says Datas, is always followed by loss of memory, and the only way to speedily remedy or prevent the condition is to *renew the nerve forces* with a course of Phosferine. As Datas is paid a very large income to demonstrate his marvellous feats of memory, his striking testimony to the efficacy of the great nerve specific, is just that *practical* evidence which every reasoning worker seeks for and instantly appreciates.

How Datas defies them.

Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes :—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.
THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.
ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, breathings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No remedy is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from Talk Neville Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 3, Broad Street, Clarence Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 cards Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of Neville Johnson's Vetarzo Remedies, see special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, April 20 | Bombay, April 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
Bar Silver in New York ...	55 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at New York	4·87 1/4	unchanged.	

COTTON.

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 9,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...37,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent ... ... 7,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·70 unchanged.

Futures—Month of May. 8·61–13 } Declined owing to bearish week end statistics and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. Do. July 8·75–19 }

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10 1/3–1/16

Futures—Month of May 9·13—17
Do do July 9·18—13
Closing tone of futures—Easy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Sovs ...	5,625	Melbourne..	Wassoomal & Assomall & Co.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	750	Jeddah.....	Ebrahim Hasam.
Gold Coins.....	2,925		
1 Case Sovs	13,800	Jeddah.....	H.E.H. Allana.
Gold Coins.....	5,551		
Rupees	506		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Tuesday Evening.] [21st April, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :–

The Market opened for T. T. at 1s. 3 27-32d. and for Demand at 1s. 3 7-8d. Many of the Banks were sellers of ready at 1s. 3 27-32d., but no transactions are reported. Some business was, however, transacted for 3 months' sight bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., while the rate quoted was 1s. 4 1-16d. For Eastern rates are as quoted below :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 1/16d. to 1/32d.
Do. 8 months' sight—France 168
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 137 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 134 1/4

Government Paper.

The opening rate was 96-7 for both Cash and Settlement (30th instant), but the news of the fall by 44 lakhs of the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay brought out sellers, the market going way by three annas, with sellers at the close for account at 96-5. The Calcutta rate was quoted both Ready and Forward (one month) at 96-11.

We quote :—

Cash ... . Rs 96 5
1st Settlement (30th April) .. ... " 96 5

Bullion :–

Bar silver in London is quoted at ready 25 3-16 and forward 25 5/16, which represent a fall both ways of an eighth in two months, while the New York rate is sympathetically down by a fourth at 54 5/8. The local market opened at 65-6 ex-duty for this settlement and a large amount of business was transacted but the rate advanced during the day by 2 annas. Bar gold rates are as follow.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market is quiet with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 6 6 B.T.
May ... ... " 8 12 6 R.T.

Rapeseed :–

The market is quiet with very little enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.
" May ... " 9 6 0 R.T.
Yellow Gujerat... " ... " 10 2 0 B.T.

Gingellyseed :–

The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Bold White 85 o/o ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy... ... ... " 54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... " 57 0 0
" Secunderabad ... " 55 0 0

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.
Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
May 31 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 6 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts–

Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 R.T.
Tone—Easier.

COTTON.

Market Report :–

During the holidays business has been almost at a standstill, the offices having been closed, and the bazaar remaining in the same undecided state as previously. This morning the market reopened quiet with prices, in some cases, easier. The drop in the American markets continues. Locally, rates are too high to admit of export business, and houses show some inclination to sell, but there is little or no demand. The market closes weak as under.

In ready cotton there is little doing and the turn over at Colaba was small. Prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	247-8	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	209-10	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	203-4	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	198	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	197-8	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	191-2	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	185	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	191	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191-82	"
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	209	"
Good Westerns	211	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	233	"

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone... ... ... Easier
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 11,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :–

A.-M	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
4·95	4·94	4·94	4·93	4·87
—·15	—·17	—·16	—·15	—·17

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·82	4·79	4·76	4·76
—·16	—·16	—·16	—·16

The Share Market is closed to-day owing to the death of a broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday :—

Cotton	7,064 bales.
Wheat	2,304 cwts.
Linseed	9,799 "
Rapeseed	15,802 "
Gingellyseed	3,243 "
Poppyseed	6,360 "
Groundnuts	1,598 "
Castorseed	12,980 "
Rice	43,081 "
Myrabollams	5,552 "
Cottonseed	23,562 "
Mowraseed	513 "
Gram	1,232 "
Jowar	1,197 "
Maize	15 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 16th April, 1908, as compared with the statement of 11th April, 1908 :—

Liabilities.	April. 11. Rs.	April 16 Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,80,070	55,76,199
Public Deposits at Branches	82,98,166	90,99,938
Other Deposits ...	8,01,68,805	7,45,99,334
Post Bills ...	15,531	15,293
Sundries ...	22,87,916	23,67,306
Rs....	11,48,50,488	11,13,58,070
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	1,31,30,524	1,29,90,681
Other authorised Securities.	19,86,304	18,35,162
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,63,30,594	2,75,07,484
Loans do. do.	2,13,85,988	2,22,90,703
B lls discounted and purchased ...	2,18,47,877	2,22,84 267
Dead Stock ...	3,33,301	3,33,319
Stamps ...	4,904	4,810
Bullion ...	7,01,134	6,55,955
Balances with other Banks.	18,77,282	16,47,817
Sundries ...	3,05,096	3,38,778
Cash ...	2,58,47,484	2,14,69,094
	11,48,50,488	11,13,58,070

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1377½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	62½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 14 "	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 "	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 "	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	8¾	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	153¾
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	xd975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 150 P. 250	250 150	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	165 267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 25	432½
Delhi Flour..... ...	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	200
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	35
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 9 dis. 5
Thacker and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Tyabjee Company ...	25	25	yr. 1½	39
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	€15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Mohammadi 1,257 tons Captain P. S. Primrose sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo.

The steamer Umblali 2,143 tons Captain J. L. Richards arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Natal &c. with a general cargo and coal and Mr. and Mrs. Brazil, Mr. G. Silva, 16 natives and 145 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and Aga Mahomed Rezeb Khan, Mr. J. E. Davis and 181 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Koerber, 4,164 tons Captain A. Foreste arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons Captain H. Fruim-Hill arrived in harbour on the 21st intant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Litchfield .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose ... ... .R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge ...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Rickly .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise..... ...Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 21.

Ahmadi .....1640 Hughes.....B & P S Co
Ardamount ...2248 McDowall .....
Abbotsford ..2352 Scroggie.....
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....
Budreo.....1439 Lloyd .....H A Hassum
Bulimba .....1607 Sewell .....M M & Co
BenVrachie...2534 Finlay .....The Captain
Ben Vrachie..2534 Findlay .....The Captain
Clan Forbes...2589 Becket .....F M & Co
Caithness ...2222 Taylor .....
Frankdale ...3100 Kiddi.....T M & Co
Fultala.....2701 Allen.....M M & Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....F M & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Hartport .....2503 Holman .....M M & Co
Helios .....860 Knudsen .....F & Campbell & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Kaiser .....1713 Von Holdt .....A Strandes
Kirly Bank ...2092 Kerr .....
Kasara.....505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Koster.....4164 Foresti .....A L S N Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Norfolk .....2506 Boney .....G Cotton & Co
Neidenfels ...3417 Rode .....Glade & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Musat
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rajput .....3615 Craig .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan...2566 Grant .....H A Hassum
Sheigh .....2828 Wawn.....K Nixon & Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Urlana .....3384 Robertson.....M M & Co
Umhlali .....2143 Richards .....R A Willis
Warora .....2553 Shephard .....N F M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—April 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3327	Bradley....	Hull...	24-4	F M & Co
B Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	30-4	F M & Co
C & R Okhla.	3435	Chidley.....	N F.....		M M & Co
D & E Chupra ...	3954	England	Antwerp	27-4	M M & Co
H Gouvernour.	2120	Burmeister...	Z'bar	27-4	A Strandes
K Yeboshi Maru...	2932	Kon Kobe		22-4	N Y Kaisha
M Haidari	1563	DeSouza	Jeddah	23-4	B & P S N Co
N Delhi	4784	Andrews ...	Shanghai	28-4	P & O Co
P Lowenburg ..	2959	Sneken...	Calcutta	23-4	Glade & Co
Q Naderi	1168	Gray.....	P Gulf	2-5	B & P S N Co

M W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim...	G Ports...	23-14	Bo S N Co
Dwarka	759	Mearns.....	P Gulf...	23-4	M M & Co
Delhi.....	4784	Andrews...	Shanghai...	28-4	P & O Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera.....	K'chi ...	21-4	Bo S N Ld
Xaveri	553	Wallji...	B'nagar...	22-4	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Glasgow 4412 Greenborn L'pol 28-4 K N & Co
3 Senator 3048 Atkinson ...Havre...5-5 K Nixon & Co
6 Triste 3203 Chiunak ... Kobe ...24-4 A L S N Co
7 Vorwaerts 3727 Pednarz Trieste ...24-4 A L S N Co
9 Oriental ...3085 Palmer Aden...1-5 P & O S N Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett...London 25-4 P & O Co
15 Gorjistan .....2900 Scott Genoa ...3-5 M M & Co
16 Kaiser.....1718 Holdt ...Z'bar ...18-5 A Strandeo

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Umhlali s	Richards	Natal, Apr 1
21	Alavi s	Fruim s	Calcutta, Apr 7
	Koerber s.....	Foreste.....	Trieste, Apr 3
	Kasara s	Chappell	Bushire, Apr 8
	City of Benares s..	.....	Liverpool, &c

DEPARTURE.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Mohammadi s.....	Primrose	Jedah

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Gouverneur, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Koerber, for Trieste, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 19th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—83 bales wool, N Goculdass; 13 bales wool, G Gungadass; 27 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales cottonfly and waste A Abdoolalli and Co; 45 bales cottonfly, M Ramjeedas; 42 bales cottonfly, P M Motee; 10 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 201 cwts kang, Baner Krause; 4,725 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 100 cwts nigerseed, 100 cwts tillseed, 100 cwts linseed, 201 cwts turmeric, J Lukmidas; 415 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 253 cwts myrabollams, G Oomersey; 505 cwts oilseedcake, A Moritz and Co; 4,400 cwts linseed and 1,400 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 250 cwt tillseed and 300 cwts fennugree, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, &c, C Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—10 bales hides, H N and H Essa: 5 bales twist, A H Mahomed and Co; 85 bales skins and hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 cwts fishmaws, R Damji and Co; 27 cwt fishmaws, M J Jeomabhoy and Co; 16 cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed, 70 cwts chutney Framji Nowrojee: 122 cwts kismiss, S Dhamji and Co; 97 cases bristles Nizamudin and Co; 35 bales skins, R M Kooka; 12 bales hides, P E Boyce, and Sons; 6 bales hides R Maloobhoi; 7 bales hides, H R H Oosman; 1,760 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 46 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, W Khimjee; 6 bales skins, W Hamad and Co; 92 bales skins. W and A Graham Co; 3 cases woollen rugs, 2 coss brassware, L B Bhootwalla, 300 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 15 cases Indian condiments, N K Jussawalla; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 500 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 100 bales hemp. 1,999 cwts rapeseed, S C Italiana; 101 cwts gum, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK,

Macedonia s—8 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 548 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,008 cwts cottonseed Ebjee Oomersey; 4,152 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 750 cwts cottonseed, R Khimjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—400 cwts mustardseed, Louis Druyfus and Co; 1,996 cwts linseed, 999 cwts mustardseed John Fachiri; 1,000 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 32 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 11 bales cottonfly A Abdoolalli and Co; 401 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 3.998 cwts rapeseed, S C Italiana; 2,000 cwts teelseed, S Wallace and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed; 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Senator s—800 tons maganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, 900 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 4,017 cwts linseed, 421 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts castorseed 4,002 cwts poppyseed 3,501 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 392 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—65 bales aloe fibre, 246 bales hemp cottonfly K Visram and Co, 130 bales hemp P Bhimjee, 15 bales twist N Khairaz and Co, 560 cwts myrabollams R K Shah and Co; 499 cwts myraballams Ebjee Oomersey, 1,003 cwts, myrabollams W Bechar, 5,000 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros, 101 cwts gum J Nurbheram; 50 cwts gum, G Sojpal 1,200, cwts poppey seed Shaid Wallace and Co; 55 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 150 bales hemp G Radhakishehdas, 4,042 cwts myrabollams W Beechar.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gorjestan s—10 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 18 bales hemp T J Mehta and Co; 25 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey, 350 bales hemo K Visbram and Co., 2,036 cwts ajma seed Worman and Co; 1,900 cwts poppy seed Worman and Co; 450 cwts weed seed, Volkert Bros, 115 bales cottonfly D S Jogmag; 30 bales cotton waste, P C Sethna.

FOR GENOA.

Gorgistan s—900 beles Cotton G Tejpal & Co; 200 bales Cotton, A Moritz & Co; 4,000 cwt linseed Show Wallace and Co; 100 bales Cotton N Cursetjee 100 bales cotton the Bombay and Co; 220 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 200 bales cotton. P Visbram and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed 3,000 cwt linseed, S Wallace and Co; 3,000 cwt linseed K Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamji, and Co; 998 cwt linseed, John Fachiri 1,047 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Worwaerts s—654 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 181 cwt gum, J Nurbeheram; 50 cwt gum, G Tejpal; 687 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji; 392 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Koeber s—22 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbel and Co; 4,000 cwt tillseed, S Wallace and Co; 523 bales Cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENCIE.

Warwaerts s—902 beles cotton, Ralli Bros.
Koeber s—1,250 beles cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Worwaerts s—3,005 cwt Gingellyseed Jhon Fachiri

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—115 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 990 cwts linseed, 495 cwts mustardseed, 2,345 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s 650 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,020 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 bales twist, C. Bomonji and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tajpal and Co; 13 cases condiments, N K Jussawalla.

Trieste s—340 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Trieste s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co., 900 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Delhi s—200 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co. 350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co. 1,013 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co. 500 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 100 bales twist, C Bhowanidas, 150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy,

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—268 bales cotton Dunjibhoy B Petit and Co. 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 183 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s.—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 450 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

LAUNCH OF A P. AND O. STEAMER.

The P. and O. Company's 6,000 ton express steamer "Salsette" was successfully launched on April 2, from Messrs. Caird's yard at Greenock. She had been designed for the company's Bombay-Aden line, and will make the fortnightly connection at Aden with the outward and homeward Australian steamers, thus alternating with the fortnightly through steamers to and from Bombay for the maintenance of the company's weekly passenger service to India, which, under the new mail contract has been recently accelerated. Before making her maiden voyage in the mail service in October next she will be despatched on two pleasure cruises—to Russia in August and to the Adriatic in September. The new vessel is 440 ft. in length, 53 ft. in breadth and has a moulded depth of 32 ft.; her internal arrangements, outside the engine-room, will consist almost entirely of passenger and post-office accommodation, her cargo space being inconsiderable.

RAISULI IN POWER.

There is good authority for stating that Raisuli is about to be appointed governor of the tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of Tangier.

Natives and Europeans are alarmed at the news. They have had bitter experience of his exactions and tyranny in the past. He and his tribesmen are still encamped in front of the Legation.

According to a Chicago telegram Barnum and Bailey's "Greatest Circus on Earth" has had to restore the freak department. There was a great public protest over the announcement that the managers of the show intended to do away with the freak tent, and a boycott was threatened. As quickly as the decision was reached telegrams were sent to the bearded woman, the human mountain, the skeleton, the dogfaced boy, the fat woman, the armless wonder, the two-faced twin, and other freaks to be on duty as soon as possible.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

Owing, doubtless, in some measure to embiguous references in Parliament to the cruisers which are to be built, some misconception has arisen as to the "cruiser-battleship" to be laid down at Devonport towards the end of the current financial year. This vessel will not be "an improved Edgar," as is assumed in some quarters, because it is impossible to associate a ship of that description with the modern armoured cruiser. The fact is, the vessel referred to will bear a close resemblance to the principal characteristics of the "Invincibles," and she is apparently intended to bring this class up to a tactical group of four units. This will also be the case with the battleship for the commencement of which at Portsmouth Dockyard provision is made in the current estimates. This ship will be a replica of the trio of "St. Vincents," except that she will embody improvements which have been suggested as the result of experience with earlier ships of the "Dreadnought" class. Neither of the new ships will, however, be put in hand until towards the end of the financial year, so that it will be well into the year 1911 before there is a complete squadron of four improved "Dreadnoughts" and a quartette of "battleship-cruisers" of the "Invincible" class available for service.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNUAL "VISITATIONS."

The Lords of the Admiralty have commenced their annual round of visits to the naval ports, and, in accordance with the course adopted of late years, it is understood that the tour of inspection will include Gibraltar and Malta, in addition to the whole of the naval ports in the United Kingdom. These visits are not so perfunctory in their general character as they formerly were and no longer resolved themselves into merely a general walk through the dockyards and flying visits to the training establishments ashore and afloat, the victualling yards, hospitals, and finally to the headquarters of the Royal Marine Divisions to witness a ceremonial parade and march past, more time is now devoted to administrative affairs, and by dividing themselves into two, and sometimes three sections, it is possible for "My Lords" to devote greater attention to the various phases of naval and dockyard life. For instance, what immediately concerns the Second Sea Lord does not directly affect the member of the board whose particular province is associated with the dockyards and consequently by "splitting up" it is possible to cover the work ashore and afloat within reasonable limits of time.

THE CHANNEL FLEET'S CRUISE.

A conspicuous feature of the Channel Fleet's war training cruise is the attention which has been devoted to competitive exercises and general drills, such as clearing ships for action, placing collision mats in position, hoisting out boats, &c. The mooring and unmooring of the Battle Fleet and First Cruiser Squadron have also been made evolutions, in which commendable dexterity has been displayed. On the arrival of the fleet at Ballachulish, two ships—the "Hampshire" and "King Edward VII."—created records by mooring in less than twelve minutes, leaving the ex-Chilian ships "Swiftsure" and "Triumph"—which, owing to their light fittings have usually been foremost in such exercises—to take third and fourth position respectively. The mooring times on this occasion were as follow :—

	m.	s.		m.	s.
"Hampshire".....	11	32	"Roxburgh".....	17	8
"King Edward VII."	11	58	"Hindustan"...	17	45
"Swiftsure".....	12	23	"Good Hope"...	20	39
"Triumph".....	14	25	"New Zealand"..	21	12
"Britannia".....	15	15			

It has been found necessary for the First Cruiser Squadron to coal at Cromarty in addition to the arrangements made for their doing so, with the remainder of the fleet, at Queensferry. This implies that during the exercises the cruisers have consumed more coal than was estimated.

TRAINING MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.

Fortunately for the future welfare of the British Mercantile Marine the enrolment and training of boys as British seamen is being given the attention it so well merits. If the educational committees of the respective county councils can be induced to come to the aid of the Navy League and Marine Society, or even set up machinery of their own for the purpose, there should be a much improved supply of British seamen for British ships. But there has recently been an officer as well as a seamen question in the manning of our merchantmen; and it would be as well if other companies would follow the very sensible plan of obtaining a supply of junior officers shown by the P. and O. Royal Mail and British India lines. These companies have a system, now in full swing, in which they go to the "Worcester" and "Conway" for their material and then train the lads themselves. But there would be an advantage in extending this practice and including the sons of their own officers and shipmasters generally, who cannot afford the heavy expenses attendant on two years' service in one of the above-named training-ships. The mercantile marine would certainly gain by this broader policy, as would all the companies who adopted it.

THE NEW SYSTEM AT ALDERSHOT.

The success of the new system of training, introduced by Sir John French at Aldershot and adopted by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, is now demonstrated beyond all question. Work is harder, more organic in its character, more progressive in its nature, and therefore better directed than it once was, or perhaps could have been, until recent wars showed the greater demands that modern fighting imposes upon the troops. Intelligent leading and individual initiative with the power of accepting responsibility are the great essentials of the present time. The independent company training came to an end last week, and there are few differences of opinion as to the success which has attended it. Experience is giving greater confidence, and further extension of the system may yet take place. The men are mostly young, but they have every advantage in the keenness and zest of their youthfulness, and their interest is aroused at the beginning and has been sustained throughout the double company work, which is the foundation for the battalion training. Divisional and brigade commanders have supervised the work, and the regimental officers have valued and utilised the opportunity. The spirit of the troops has been excellent, the training has been made intelligible, and the object in view has been brought home to them, so that they have been alert and interested in everything that has gone forward. The companies have had to provide for themselves, to obtain both shelter and food upon a limited allowance, and some billeting has been practised. Useful schemes have been laid down and a good deal of tact has been shown in gaining the good will of landlords and tenants. Thus to take the men away from barraks and ordinary drill grounds is to impart a new spirit to the work, and it is very gratifying to hear such good reports of what has been done. These operations have now become routine, but they are not any less interesting on that account.

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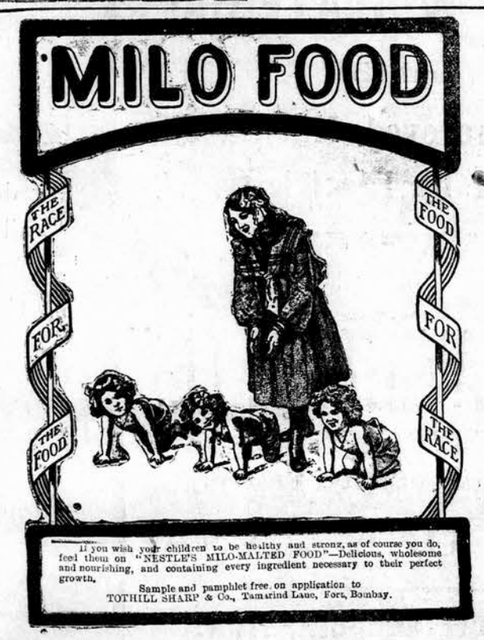
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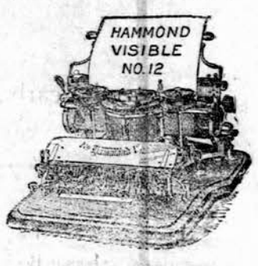

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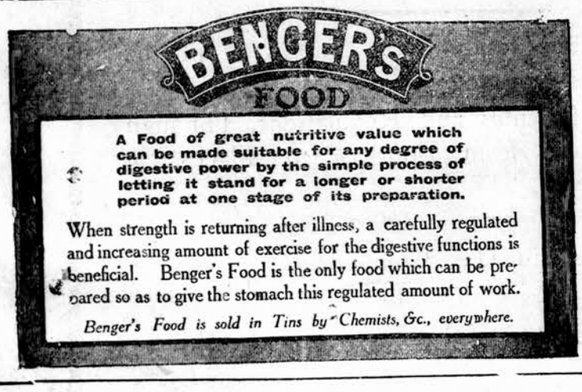

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